

Women & Men

in Caraga



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STATISTICAL HANDBOOK
Third Edition



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REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE XIII (CARAGA)

**The Women and Men in Caraga
2021 Statistical Handbook
Third Edition**

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of the PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY (PSA)
*For technical inquiries, please contact us at: (085) 225-5219
or email us at psacaraga_rso13@yahoo.com.ph*

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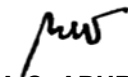
FOREWORD

The 2021 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Caraga is the third edition released by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSO) XIII. The first edition of this handbook was published in December 2017.

This edition covers the 2020 data or any of the preceding years that are available from the data source agencies. Tables and charts with short explanatory texts and brief analyses were utilized to expound some meaningful stories behind the data. Local data such as provincial/city disaggregation are cited whenever available.

The statistical handbook aims to inculcate significance and relevance of gender statistics in a simplified approach wherein counts for women and men are shown. This essential information on gender statistics will be useful for policymakers, planners, researchers and other users in formulating gender and development policies, plans and programs. Moreover, some of these data are important inputs in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5 on gender equality indicators, at the local level.

We recognize and give credit to the unrelenting support and cooperation of all our partner agencies and data sources for the completion of this Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Caraga. We would greatly appreciate your comments and suggestions on how we can enhance the quality and usefulness of this publication.



ROSALINDA C. APURA, DM
Regional Director
Philippine Statistics Authority
Regional Statistical Services Office
(RSSO) XIII

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INTRODUCTION

In September 2015, the United Nations Member State adopted a new global plan of action entitled, “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

The 2030 Agenda has 17 Goals and 169 targets which are integrated and indivisible that aim to encourage people to be people-centered and planet-sensitive, bearing the principle “Leave No One Behind”. The said global plan includes emphasizing the progress towards gender equality and women empowerment as a precondition for the achievement of the entire agenda¹.

As such, the production, analysis, and use of gender data and statistics become imperative to measure and monitor the realities of the lives of women and men, as well as girls and boys; and to formulate sound gender advocacies, plans, programs and policies that will address the different needs of women and men so that they can equally participate in and benefit from the development process².

Gender data and statistics also allow various implementing agencies to monitor the country’s progress in terms of gender equality and women empowerment vis-à-vis the targets set in the 2030 agenda.

The 2021 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Caraga Region is already on its third edition. This handbook contains the latest available gender statistics from various Regional Line Agencies (RLAs), highlighting the differences between women and men on the following major areas: (1) Population, (2) Work, (3) Agriculture, (4) Education, (5) Vital Events, (6) Health, (7) Social Welfare, (8) Public Life, (9) Peace and Human Rights, (10) Violence Against Women and Children, and (11) Environment. Each chapter contains data presented in tables and figures with a brief comparative analysis.

¹ *Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: Baseline and pathways for transformative change by 2030.*

² *Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016).*

Chapter 1

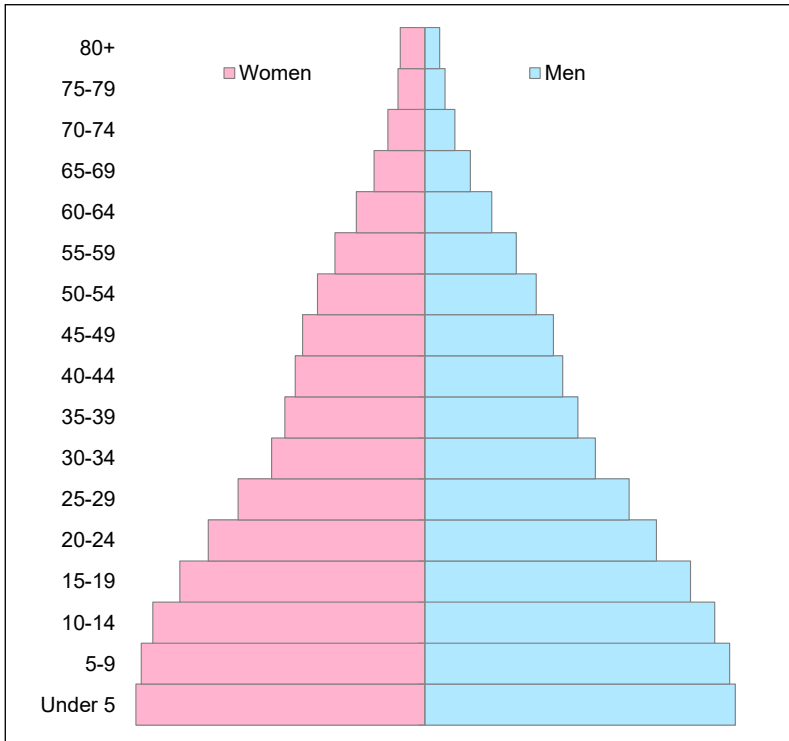
POPULATION

Population is defined as the total number of individuals in a territory at a specified time. It plays a pivotal role in economic development and can either be favorable or unfavorable to the region. Hence, it should be given careful attention.

The distribution of the population by sex and age group is one of the most important demographic demands in the present times. Demographics allows understanding of the characteristics of the region's population thereby paving the way to the development of advocacies, plans, and policies that are responsive to the needs of the inhabitants across gender and covering all age groups.

This chapter presents the data on population by age group, sex ratio, and marital status as well as data on household population and distribution of senior citizens by sex and age group in Caraga, based on the results of the 2010 and 2015 Census of Population and Housing (CPH).

Although the latest census on population, that is the 2020 CPH, was conducted in 2020, its results especially on the disaggregation of relevant variables such as sex are still on its way for finalization and dissemination or publication.



Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 1.1 Household Population Pyramid, Caraga: 2015

In 2015, the result of the Census of Population (POPCEN 2015) shows that Caraga has a relatively young population as illustrated by the broad-based population pyramid. It shows that the largest percentage is in the younger age cohort, which is below 15 years old, and as the age increases the population count decreases.

Table 1.1 Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province and Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015

| Age Group | Agusan del Norte | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Sex Ratio |
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| All ages | 171,763 | 100.0 | 181,832 | 100.0 | 105.9 |
| Under 1 | 3,896 | 2.3 | 4,102 | 2.3 | 105.3 |
| 1-4 | 16,402 | 9.5 | 17,964 | 9.9 | 109.5 |
| 5-9 | 20,334 | 11.8 | 21,942 | 12.1 | 107.9 |
| 10-14 | 18,951 | 11.0 | 20,277 | 11.2 | 107.0 |
| 15-19 | 16,873 | 9.8 | 18,663 | 10.3 | 110.6 |
| 20-24 | 14,683 | 8.5 | 15,823 | 8.7 | 107.8 |
| 25-29 | 13,067 | 7.6 | 14,369 | 7.9 | 110.0 |
| 30-34 | 10,819 | 6.3 | 11,923 | 6.6 | 110.2 |
| 35-39 | 9,747 | 5.7 | 10,676 | 5.9 | 109.5 |
| 40-44 | 9,085 | 5.3 | 9,454 | 5.2 | 104.1 |
| 45-49 | 8,563 | 5.0 | 8,947 | 4.9 | 104.5 |
| 50-54 | 7,726 | 4.5 | 7,904 | 4.3 | 102.3 |
| 55-59 | 6,736 | 3.9 | 6,718 | 3.7 | 99.7 |
| 60-64 | 5,056 | 2.9 | 5,045 | 2.8 | 99.8 |
| 65-69 | 3,575 | 2.1 | 3,345 | 1.8 | 93.6 |
| 70-74 | 2,524 | 1.5 | 2,097 | 1.2 | 83.1 |
| 75-79 | 1,976 | 1.2 | 1,492 | 0.8 | 75.5 |
| 80+ | 1,750 | 1.0 | 1,091 | 0.6 | 62.3 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Agusan del Norte

The result of the POPCEN 2015 shows that the sex ratio in the province of Agusan del Norte was 105.9. This means that there were 105 men for every 100 women. The data also reveals that there were more men than women among those aged 54 years old and below, while there were more women than men among those aged 55 years old and above.

Table 1.1 Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province and Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Agusan del Sur | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Sex Ratio |
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| All ages | 334,883 | 100.0 | 363,881 | 100.0 | 108.7 |
| Under 1 | 8,244 | 2.5 | 8,903 | 2.4 | 108.0 |
| 1-4 | 36,196 | 10.8 | 38,729 | 10.6 | 107.0 |
| 5-9 | 42,789 | 12.8 | 46,074 | 12.7 | 107.7 |
| 10-14 | 39,779 | 11.9 | 42,258 | 11.6 | 106.2 |
| 15-19 | 33,096 | 9.9 | 36,486 | 10.0 | 110.2 |
| 20-24 | 30,277 | 9.0 | 33,028 | 9.1 | 109.1 |
| 25-29 | 26,062 | 7.8 | 29,480 | 8.1 | 113.1 |
| 30-34 | 20,771 | 6.2 | 24,102 | 6.6 | 116.0 |
| 35-39 | 18,288 | 5.5 | 20,899 | 5.7 | 114.3 |
| 40-44 | 16,970 | 5.1 | 18,906 | 5.2 | 111.4 |
| 45-49 | 15,801 | 4.7 | 17,573 | 4.8 | 111.2 |
| 50-54 | 13,537 | 4.0 | 14,833 | 4.1 | 109.6 |
| 55-59 | 10,889 | 3.3 | 11,792 | 3.2 | 108.3 |
| 60-64 | 7,782 | 2.3 | 8,250 | 2.3 | 106.0 |
| 65-69 | 5,507 | 1.6 | 5,235 | 1.4 | 95.1 |
| 70-74 | 3,818 | 1.1 | 3,319 | 0.9 | 86.9 |
| 75-79 | 2,693 | 0.8 | 2,233 | 0.6 | 82.9 |
| 80+ | 2,384 | 0.7 | 1,781 | 0.5 | 74.7 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Agusan del Sur

The province of Agusan del Sur also shows a similar trend to that of Agusan del Norte with a sex ratio of 108.7 or 108 men for every 100 women. The male population in the province was higher than the female population among those aged 64 years old and below, while the female population was higher than their male counterparts for those aged 65 years old and over.

Table 1.1 Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Surigao del Norte | | | | Sex Ratio |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| All ages | 237,003 | 100.0 | 245,818 | 100.0 | 103.7 |
| Under 1 | 4,774 | 2.0 | 4,952 | 2.0 | 103.7 |
| 1-4 | 20,807 | 8.8 | 22,448 | 9.1 | 107.9 |
| 5-9 | 25,233 | 10.6 | 27,383 | 11.1 | 108.5 |
| 10-14 | 25,972 | 11.0 | 27,644 | 11.2 | 106.4 |
| 15-19 | 24,602 | 10.4 | 26,294 | 10.7 | 106.9 |
| 20-24 | 21,008 | 8.9 | 22,351 | 9.1 | 106.4 |
| 25-29 | 18,134 | 7.7 | 19,254 | 7.8 | 106.2 |
| 30-34 | 15,120 | 6.4 | 16,717 | 6.8 | 110.6 |
| 35-39 | 14,253 | 6.0 | 15,285 | 6.2 | 107.2 |
| 40-44 | 13,060 | 5.5 | 13,698 | 5.6 | 104.9 |
| 45-49 | 12,085 | 5.1 | 12,306 | 5.0 | 101.8 |
| 50-54 | 10,531 | 4.4 | 10,834 | 4.4 | 102.9 |
| 55-59 | 8,858 | 3.7 | 8,792 | 3.6 | 99.3 |
| 60-64 | 6,952 | 2.9 | 6,397 | 2.6 | 92.0 |
| 65-69 | 5,392 | 2.3 | 4,594 | 1.9 | 85.2 |
| 70-74 | 4,360 | 1.8 | 3,343 | 1.4 | 76.7 |
| 75-79 | 3,016 | 1.3 | 2,124 | 0.9 | 70.4 |
| 80+ | 2,846 | 1.2 | 1,402 | 0.6 | 49.3 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Surigao del Norte

The population of the province was composed of 103 men for every 100 women. The data also shows that there were more men than women among those aged 54 years old and below while there were more women than men among those aged 55 years old and over.

Table 1.1 Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Surigao del Sur | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Sex Ratio |
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| All ages | 286,499 | 100.0 | 304,142 | 100.0 | 106.2 |
| Under 1 | 6,482 | 2.3 | 6,857 | 2.3 | 105.8 |
| 1-4 | 27,002 | 9.4 | 29,461 | 9.7 | 109.1 |
| 5-9 | 33,098 | 11.6 | 35,239 | 11.6 | 106.5 |
| 10-14 | 31,683 | 11.1 | 33,712 | 11.1 | 106.4 |
| 15-19 | 28,795 | 10.1 | 31,653 | 10.4 | 109.9 |
| 20-24 | 24,888 | 8.7 | 26,880 | 8.8 | 108.0 |
| 25-29 | 20,771 | 7.2 | 23,426 | 7.7 | 112.8 |
| 30-34 | 17,544 | 6.1 | 19,832 | 6.5 | 113.0 |
| 35-39 | 16,158 | 5.6 | 17,872 | 5.9 | 110.6 |
| 40-44 | 15,209 | 5.3 | 16,115 | 5.3 | 106.0 |
| 45-49 | 14,562 | 5.1 | 15,476 | 5.1 | 106.3 |
| 50-54 | 13,043 | 4.6 | 13,585 | 4.5 | 104.2 |
| 55-59 | 11,008 | 3.8 | 11,312 | 3.7 | 102.8 |
| 60-64 | 8,610 | 3.0 | 8,498 | 2.8 | 98.7 |
| 65-69 | 6,349 | 2.2 | 5,868 | 1.9 | 92.4 |
| 70-74 | 4,631 | 1.6 | 3,853 | 1.3 | 83.2 |
| 75-79 | 3,383 | 1.2 | 2,533 | 0.8 | 74.9 |
| 80+ | 3,283 | 1.1 | 1,970 | 0.6 | 60.0 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Surigao del Sur

The data above shows that there were more men than women in the province among those aged 59 years old and below. On the other hand, the portion of the population aged 60 years old and over had more women as compared to men. Overall, the province of Surigao del Sur had a sex ratio of 106.2 or 106 men for every 100 women.

Table 1.1 Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Dinagat Islands | | | | Sex Ratio |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| All ages | 62,322 | 100.0 | 64,611 | 100.0 | 103.7 |
| Under 1 | 1,185 | 1.9 | 1,359 | 2.1 | 114.7 |
| 1-4 | 5,479 | 8.8 | 5,625 | 8.7 | 102.7 |
| 5-9 | 6,717 | 10.8 | 7,223 | 11.2 | 107.5 |
| 10-14 | 6,804 | 10.9 | 7,276 | 11.3 | 106.9 |
| 15-19 | 5,977 | 9.6 | 6,549 | 10.1 | 109.6 |
| 20-24 | 5,349 | 8.6 | 5,735 | 8.9 | 107.2 |
| 25-29 | 4,729 | 7.6 | 4,959 | 7.7 | 104.9 |
| 30-34 | 3,723 | 6.0 | 4,030 | 6.2 | 108.2 |
| 35-39 | 3,436 | 5.5 | 3,640 | 5.6 | 105.9 |
| 40-44 | 3,340 | 5.4 | 3,568 | 5.5 | 106.8 |
| 45-49 | 3,240 | 5.2 | 3,278 | 5.1 | 101.2 |
| 50-54 | 2,809 | 4.5 | 2,890 | 4.5 | 102.9 |
| 55-59 | 2,514 | 4.0 | 2,439 | 3.8 | 97.0 |
| 60-64 | 2,112 | 3.4 | 1,898 | 2.9 | 89.9 |
| 65-69 | 1,810 | 2.9 | 1,524 | 2.4 | 84.2 |
| 70-74 | 1,344 | 2.2 | 1,187 | 1.8 | 88.3 |
| 75-79 | 937 | 1.5 | 835 | 1.3 | 89.1 |
| 80+ | 817 | 1.3 | 596 | 0.9 | 72.9 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Dinagat Islands

The data shows an overall sex ratio of 103.7, which means that there were more men in the province compared with women. The higher men population over the women was also true for those aged 54 years old and below. On the other hand, the population of women aged 55 years old and over was higher than men's population.

Table 1.1 Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Concluded)

| Age Group | Butuan City | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Sex Ratio |
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| All ages | 165,780 | 100.0 | 169,597 | 100.0 | 102.3 |
| Under 1 | 3,511 | 2.1 | 3,938 | 2.3 | 112.2 |
| 1-4 | 14,835 | 8.9 | 15,837 | 9.3 | 106.8 |
| 5-9 | 17,971 | 10.8 | 19,351 | 11.4 | 107.7 |
| 10-14 | 16,994 | 10.3 | 18,360 | 10.8 | 108.0 |
| 15-19 | 16,908 | 10.2 | 17,416 | 10.3 | 103.0 |
| 20-24 | 15,366 | 9.3 | 15,641 | 9.2 | 101.8 |
| 25-29 | 13,465 | 8.1 | 13,921 | 8.2 | 103.4 |
| 30-34 | 10,992 | 6.6 | 11,397 | 6.7 | 103.7 |
| 35-39 | 10,242 | 6.2 | 10,609 | 6.3 | 103.6 |
| 40-44 | 9,065 | 5.5 | 9,445 | 5.6 | 104.2 |
| 45-49 | 8,723 | 5.3 | 8,769 | 5.2 | 100.5 |
| 50-54 | 7,616 | 4.6 | 7,516 | 4.4 | 98.7 |
| 55-59 | 6,337 | 3.8 | 6,157 | 3.6 | 97.2 |
| 60-64 | 4,727 | 2.9 | 4,438 | 2.6 | 93.9 |
| 65-69 | 3,527 | 2.1 | 2,995 | 1.8 | 84.9 |
| 70-74 | 2,312 | 1.4 | 1,767 | 1.0 | 76.4 |
| 75-79 | 1,725 | 1.0 | 1,201 | 0.7 | 69.6 |
| 80+ | 1,464 | 0.9 | 839 | 0.5 | 57.3 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Butuan City

The city's population was slightly dominated by men with an overall sex ratio of 102.3 or 102 men for every 100 women. It can also be seen that there were more men than women among those aged 49 years old and below while there were more women aged 50 years old and above as compared to men.

Table 1.2 Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015

| Marital Status | Agusan del Norte | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 131,131 | 100.0 | 137,824 | 100.0 |
| Single | 49,729 | 37.9 | 64,065 | 46.5 |
| Married | 54,669 | 41.7 | 54,093 | 39.2 |
| Widowed | 9,662 | 7.4 | 3,251 | 2.4 |
| Divorced / Separated | 1,887 | 1.4 | 1,527 | 1.1 |
| Live-in / Common Law | 15,180 | 11.6 | 14,887 | 10.8 |
| Unknown | 4 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Agusan del Norte

The POPCEN 2015 results show that there were 131,131 women aged 10 years old and above in the province of Agusan del Norte. Of this figure, 37.9 percent were single, 41.7 percent were married, 7.4 percent were widowed, 1.4 percent were divorced or separated, and 11.6 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

On the other hand, the male population with the same age bracket reached 137,824. Of this male population, 46.5 percent were single, 39.2 percent were married, 2.4 percent were widowed, 1.1 percent were divorced or separated, and 10.8 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Table 1.2 Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Marital Status | Agusan del Sur | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 247,654 | 100.0 | 270,175 | 100.0 |
| Single | 92,656 | 37.4 | 124,715 | 46.2 |
| Married | 107,449 | 43.4 | 107,705 | 39.9 |
| Widowed | 14,820 | 6.0 | 5,335 | 2.0 |
| Divorced / Separated | 2,700 | 1.1 | 2,677 | 1.0 |
| Live-in / Common Law | 30,015 | 12.1 | 29,736 | 11.0 |
| Unknown | 14 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.0 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Agusan del Sur

The data shows that there were 247,654 females and 270,175 males aged 10 years old and above in the province of Agusan del Sur in 2015. Of the total female population, 37.4 percent were single, 43.4 percent were married, 6.0 percent were widowed, 1.1 percent were divorced or separated, and 12.1 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Of the men of the same age bracket in the province, 46.2 percent were single, 39.9 percent were married, 2.0 percent were widowed, 1.0 percent were divorced or separated, and 11.0 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Table 1.2 Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Marital Status | Surigao del Norte | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 186,189 | 100.0 | 191,035 | 100.0 |
| Single | 74,060 | 39.8 | 90,138 | 47.2 |
| Married | 78,113 | 42.0 | 76,985 | 40.3 |
| Widowed | 13,326 | 7.2 | 4,345 | 2.3 |
| Divorced / Separated | 2,495 | 1.3 | 1,893 | 1.0 |
| Live-in / Common Law | 18,120 | 9.7 | 17,644 | 9.2 |
| Unknown | 75 | 0.0 | 30 | 0.0 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Surigao del Norte

The data shows that there were 186,189 women and 191,035 men aged 10 years old and above in the province of Surigao del Norte. Of the total female population, 39.8 percent were single, 42.0 percent were married, 7.2 percent were widowed, 1.3 percent were divorced or separated, and 9.7 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Of the men of the same age bracket in the province, 47.2 percent were single, 40.3 percent were married, 2.3 percent were widowed, 1.0 percent were divorced or separated, and 9.2 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Table 1.2 Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Marital Status | Surigao del Sur | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 219,917 | 100.0 | 232,585 | 100.0 |
| Single | 82,435 | 37.5 | 107,480 | 46.2 |
| Married | 91,952 | 41.8 | 91,289 | 39.2 |
| Widowed | 16,428 | 7.5 | 5,455 | 2.3 |
| Divorced / Separated | 3,097 | 1.4 | 2,785 | 1.2 |
| Live-in / Common Law | 26,005 | 11.8 | 25,427 | 10.9 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 149 | 0.1 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Surigao del Sur

In Surigao del Sur, there were 219,917 women and 232,585 men aged 10 years old and above. Among the women population, 37.5 percent were single, 41.8 percent were married, 7.5 percent were widowed, 1.4 percent were divorced or separated, and 11.8 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Of the male population, 46.2 percent were single, 39.2 percent were married, 2.3 percent were widowed, 1.2 percent were divorced or separated, 10.9 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement, and 0.1 percent of their population had an unknown marital status.

Table 1.2 Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Marital Status | Dinagat Islands | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 48,941 | 100.0 | 50,404 | 100.0 |
| Single | 19,264 | 39.4 | 23,364 | 46.4 |
| Married | 20,253 | 41.4 | 19,967 | 39.6 |
| Widowed | 3,399 | 6.9 | 1,335 | 2.6 |
| Divorced / Separated | 773 | 1.6 | 624 | 1.2 |
| Live-in / Common Law | 5,243 | 10.7 | 5,114 | 10.1 |
| Unknown | 9 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Dinagat Islands

The POPCEN 2015 results show that there were 48,941 women aged 10 years old and above in the province of Dinagat Islands. Of this figure, 39.4 percent were single, 41.4 percent were married, 6.9 percent were widowed, 1.6 percent were divorced or separated, and 10.7 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

On the other hand, the men population with the same age bracket had a total of 50,404. Of this population, 46.4 percent were single, 39.6 percent were married, 2.6 percent were widowed, 1.2 percent were divorced or separated, and 10.1 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Table 1.2 Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Concluded)

| Marital Status | Butuan City | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 129,463 | 100.0 | 130,471 | 100.0 |
| Single | 52,210 | 40.3 | 61,935 | 47.5 |
| Married | 50,387 | 38.9 | 49,485 | 37.9 |
| Widowed | 9,433 | 7.3 | 2,621 | 2.0 |
| Divorced / Separated | 2,235 | 1.7 | 1,551 | 1.2 |
| Live-in / Common Law | 15,198 | 11.7 | 14,879 | 11.4 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Butuan City

In Butuan City, there were 129,463 women and 130,471 men aged 10 years old and above in 2015. Among the women population, 40.3 percent were single, 38.9 percent were married, 7.3 percent were widowed, 1.7 percent were divorced or separated, and 11.7 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Of the men population in the area, 47.5 percent were single, 37.9 percent were married, 2.0 percent were widowed, 1.2 percent were divorced or separated, and 11.4 percent were in a live-in or common law marital arrangement.

Table 1.3 Youth³ Household Population by Age-Group, Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015

| Province/Highly Urbanized City | 15-19 Years Old | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Caraga | 126,251 | 100.0 | 137,061 | 100.0 | 263,312 | 100.0 |
| Agusan del Norte | 16,873 | 13.4 | 18,663 | 13.6 | 35,536 | 13.5 |
| Agusan del Sur | 33,096 | 26.2 | 36,486 | 26.6 | 69,582 | 26.4 |
| Surigao del Norte | 24,602 | 19.5 | 26,294 | 19.2 | 50,896 | 19.3 |
| Surigao del Sur | 28,795 | 22.8 | 31,653 | 23.1 | 60,448 | 23.0 |
| Dinagat Islands | 5,977 | 4.7 | 6,549 | 4.8 | 12,526 | 4.8 |
| Butuan City | 16,908 | 13.4 | 17,416 | 12.7 | 34,324 | 13.0 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2015, there were 263,312 individuals aged 15-19 years old, based on the results of the POPCEN 2015. Of this, 47.9 percent or 126,251 were women while the remaining 52.1 percent or 137,061 were men.

Among the five (5) provinces and one (1) highly urbanized city in the region, Agusan del Sur had the highest number of youth with 69,582 or 26.4 percent of the total. This is followed by Surigao del Sur with 60,448. Of this number, 47.6 percent were women or 28,795.

³Youth as defined by the United Nations are those persons between the ages of 15 and 24, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States, for statistical purposes

Table 1.3 Youth³ Household Population by Age-Group, Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Concluded)

| Province/Highly Urbanized City | 20-24 Years Old | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Caraga | 111,571 | 100.0 | 119,458 | 100.0 | 231,029 | 100.0 |
| Agusan del Norte | 14,683 | 13.2 | 15,823 | 13.2 | 30,506 | 13.2 |
| Agusan del Sur | 30,277 | 27.1 | 33,028 | 27.6 | 63,305 | 27.4 |
| Surigao del Norte | 21,008 | 18.8 | 22,351 | 18.7 | 43,359 | 18.8 |
| Surigao del Sur | 24,888 | 22.3 | 26,880 | 22.5 | 51,768 | 22.4 |
| Dinagat Islands | 5,349 | 4.8 | 5,735 | 4.8 | 11,084 | 4.8 |
| Butuan City | 15,366 | 13.8 | 15,641 | 13.1 | 31,007 | 13.4 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

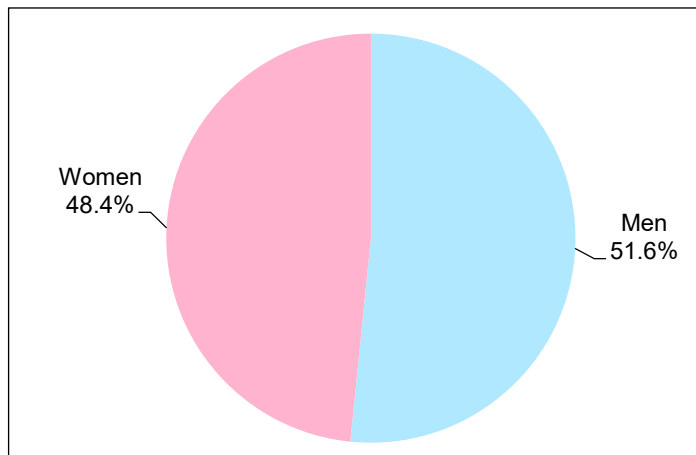
As shown in the preceding table, there were also 231,029 individuals whose ages fall between 20-24 years old. Of this population, 48.3 percent or 111,571 were women while 51.7 percent or 119,458 were men. Similarly, Agusan del Sur had the highest number of youth with 63,305 followed by Surigao del Sur with 51,768.

³Youth as defined by the United Nations are those persons between the ages of 15 and 24, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States, for statistical purposes

Table 1.4 Household Population 18 Years Old and Over, by Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015

| Province/Highly Urbanized City | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Caraga | 728,902 | 100.0 | 777,084 | 100.0 | 1,505,986 |
| Agusan del Norte | 101,371 | 13.9 | 105,751 | 13.6 | 207,122 |
| Agusan del Sur | 187,347 | 25.7 | 205,107 | 26.4 | 392,454 |
| Surigao del Norte | 170,050 | 23.3 | 178,960 | 23.0 | 349,010 |
| Surigao del Sur | 144,944 | 19.9 | 146,875 | 18.9 | 291,819 |
| Dinagat Islands | 23,234 | 3.2 | 38,910 | 5.0 | 62,144 |
| Butuan City | 101,956 | 14.0 | 101,481 | 13.1 | 203,437 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority



Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 1.3 Percentage Distribution of Household Population 18 Years Old and Over by Sex, Caraga: 2015

In 2015, the voting age population (aged 18 years old and above) of Caraga was 1,505,986. Of this population, 48.4 percent or 728,902 were women while 51.6 percent or 777,084 were men.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Senior Citizens Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015

| Age Group | Caraga | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Senior Citizens | 106,662 | 100.0 | 91,750 | 100.0 | 198,412 | 100.0 |
| 60-64 | 35,239 | 33.0 | 34,526 | 37.6 | 69,765 | 35.2 |
| 65-69 | 26,160 | 24.5 | 23,561 | 25.7 | 49,721 | 25.1 |
| 70-74 | 18,989 | 17.8 | 15,566 | 17.0 | 34,555 | 17.4 |
| 75-79 | 13,730 | 12.9 | 10,418 | 11.4 | 24,148 | 12.2 |
| 80 and Above | 12,544 | 11.8 | 7,679 | 8.4 | 20,223 | 10.2 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the 198,412 senior citizens in the region in 2015, 53.8 percent or 106,662 were women and 46.2 percent or 91,750 were men. This translated to a sex ratio of 86.0, which means that there were 86 men for every 100 women in 2015.

The population of senior citizens decreases as age increases. About 35.2 percent of the said population were 60 to 64 years old and 25.1 percent were 65 to 69 years old. Women senior citizens outnumbered men senior citizens in all age groups. This is more apparent in the age group 80 years and above.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Senior Citizens Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Agusan del Norte | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Senior Citizens | 14,881 | 100.0 | 13,070 | 100.0 | 27,951 | 100.0 |
| 60-64 | 5,056 | 34.0 | 5,045 | 38.6 | 10,101 | 36.1 |
| 65-69 | 3,575 | 24.0 | 3,345 | 25.6 | 6,920 | 24.8 |
| 70-74 | 2,524 | 17.0 | 2,097 | 16.0 | 4,621 | 16.5 |
| 75-79 | 1,976 | 13.3 | 1,492 | 11.4 | 3,468 | 12.4 |
| 80 and Above | 1,750 | 11.8 | 1,091 | 8.3 | 2,841 | 10.2 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Agusan del Norte

In the province of Agusan del Norte, there was a total of 27,951 senior citizens based on the results of POPCEN 2015. The data shows that women in the province outnumbered the men across the five different age groups.

Taking into consideration the age groups, ages 60-64 posted the most number of senior citizens with 10,101 or 36.1 percent of the total number of senior citizens in the province. Of this figure, 50.1 percent were women and 49.9 percent were men.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Senior Citizens Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Agusan del Sur | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Senior Citizens | 22,184 | 100.0 | 20,818 | 100.0 | 43,002 | 100.0 |
| 60-64 | 7,782 | 35.1 | 8,250 | 39.6 | 16,032 | 37.3 |
| 65-69 | 5,507 | 24.8 | 5,235 | 25.1 | 10,742 | 25.0 |
| 70-74 | 3,818 | 17.2 | 3,319 | 15.9 | 7,137 | 16.6 |
| 75-79 | 2,693 | 12.1 | 2,233 | 10.7 | 4,926 | 11.5 |
| 80 and Above | 2,384 | 10.7 | 1,781 | 8.6 | 4,165 | 9.7 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Agusan del Sur

In the province of Agusan del Sur, there were 43,002 senior citizens in 2015. Of these, 51.6 percent were women while 48.4 percent were men. The data reveals that there were more men than women among those aged 60-64 years old. On the other hand, women senior citizens aged 65 years and above outnumbered their men counterparts.

Moreover, the percentage share of the province to the total number of senior citizens in the region recorded at 21.7 percent.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Senior Citizens Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Surigao del Norte | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Senior Citizens | 22,566 | 100.0 | 17,860 | 100.0 | 40,426 | 100.0 |
| 60-64 | 6,952 | 30.8 | 6,397 | 35.8 | 13,349 | 33.0 |
| 65-69 | 5,392 | 23.9 | 4,594 | 25.7 | 9,986 | 24.7 |
| 70-74 | 4,360 | 19.3 | 3,343 | 18.7 | 7,703 | 19.1 |
| 75-79 | 3,016 | 13.4 | 2,124 | 11.9 | 5,140 | 12.7 |
| 80 and Above | 2,846 | 12.6 | 1,402 | 7.8 | 4,248 | 10.5 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Surigao del Norte

In 2015, there were 40,426 senior citizens in the province of Surigao del Norte. The data shows that 55.8 percent of the senior citizens were women while 44.2 percent were men. There were more women than men across all age groups of senior citizens.

In addition, the sex ratio between women and men was 126:100, which means that there were 126 female senior citizens for every 100 male senior citizens.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Senior Citizens Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Surigao del Sur | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Senior Citizens | 26,256 | 100.0 | 22,722 | 100.0 | 48,978 | 100.0 |
| 60-64 | 8,610 | 32.8 | 8,498 | 37.4 | 17,108 | 34.9 |
| 65-69 | 6,349 | 24.2 | 5,868 | 25.8 | 12,217 | 24.9 |
| 70-74 | 4,631 | 17.6 | 3,853 | 17.0 | 8,484 | 17.3 |
| 75-79 | 3,383 | 12.9 | 2,533 | 11.1 | 5,916 | 12.1 |
| 80 and Above | 3,283 | 12.5 | 1,970 | 8.7 | 5,253 | 10.7 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Surigao del Sur

In Surigao del Sur, there were 48,978 senior citizens in 2015. Of this number, 53.6 percent were women while 46.4 percent were men. Women were also greater in number than men in all age groups.

Furthermore, the province had a sex ratio of 115:100 senior citizens. That is, for every 100 men, there were 115 women senior citizens.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Senior Citizens Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Continued)

| Age Group | Dinagat Islands | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Senior Citizens | 7,020 | 100.0 | 6,040 | 100.0 | 13,060 | 100.0 |
| 60-64 | 2,112 | 30.1 | 1,898 | 31.4 | 4,010 | 30.7 |
| 65-69 | 1,810 | 25.8 | 1,524 | 25.2 | 3,334 | 25.5 |
| 70-74 | 1,344 | 19.1 | 1,187 | 19.7 | 2,531 | 19.4 |
| 75-79 | 937 | 13.3 | 835 | 13.8 | 1,772 | 13.6 |
| 80 and Above | 817 | 11.6 | 596 | 9.9 | 1,413 | 10.8 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Dinagat Islands

The results of POPCEN 2015 reveal that there were 13,060 senior citizens in the province of Dinagat Islands. Of this figure, 53.8 percent were women while 46.2 percent were men. Women outnumbered men in all age groups of senior citizens.

Moreover, the percentage share of the province to the total number of senior citizens in the region posted at 6.6 percent.

Table 1.5 Distribution of Senior Citizens Household Population by Sex, Age-Group and Province/Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015 (Concluded)

| Age Group | Butuan City | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Senior Citizens | 13,755 | 100.0 | 11,240 | 100.0 | 24,995 | 100.0 |
| 60-64 | 4,727 | 34.4 | 4,438 | 39.5 | 9,165 | 36.7 |
| 65-69 | 3,527 | 25.6 | 2,995 | 26.6 | 6,522 | 26.1 |
| 70-74 | 2,312 | 16.8 | 1,767 | 15.7 | 4,079 | 16.3 |
| 75-79 | 1,725 | 12.5 | 1,201 | 10.7 | 2,926 | 11.7 |
| 80 and Above | 1,464 | 10.6 | 839 | 7.5 | 2,303 | 9.2 |

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015), Philippine Statistics Authority

Butuan City

In Butuan City, a total of 24,995 senior citizens were recorded in 2015. Of the total senior citizens, 55.0 percent were women while 45.0 percent were men. The data shows that women in all age groups outnumbered men.

Chapter 2

WORK

Work is defined as any economic activity that a person does for pay, (in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private home), or for profit, or without pay on family farm or business, or an activity done by a farm operator or member of his family on another's farm on exchange labor arrangement. It is one of the driving factors affecting the purchasing power of an individual or a family, which in the long run will affect the economic development in the locality.

Providing data on work and employment aims to help leaders and policymakers in drafting strategies, policies, and mechanisms which allow equal work opportunity to both sexes, thereby ensuring that both can enjoy the benefits acquired from these efforts.

This chapter presents the disaggregation data on work by sex which was taken from the Labor Force Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority. It also provides information on the employment indicators, including economic participation in the labor force of men and women by occupational group. This chapter also presents the data on employment status, employed persons by highest grade completed, and the proportion of employed persons by major industry group and major occupation group.

Table 2.1 Number and Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status and Sex, Caraga: 2019 (Number in Thousands)

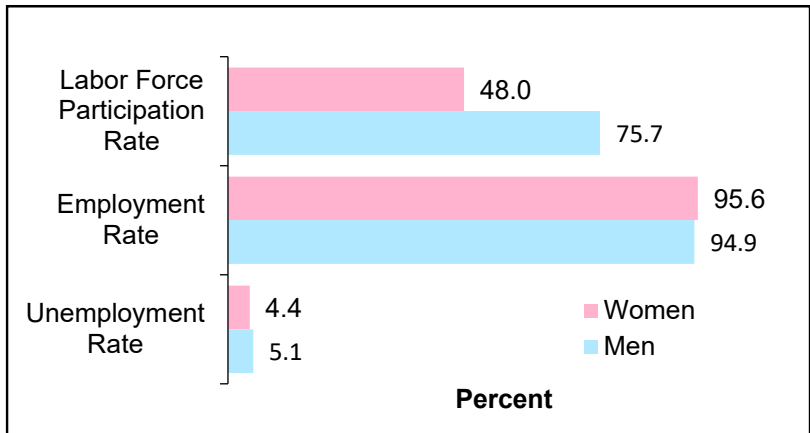
| Year/Employment Status | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 937 | 48.4 | 999 | 51.6 | 1,936 | 100.0 |
| In the Labor Force | 450 | 37.3 | 757 | 62.7 | 1,207 | 100.0 |
| Employed | 430 | 37.5 | 718 | 62.5 | 1,148 | 100.0 |
| Unemployed | 20 | 33.8 | 39 | 66.2 | 58 | 100.0 |
| Not in the Labor Force | 487 | 66.8 | 242 | 33.2 | 729 | 100.0 |

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

In Caraga, the total number of persons who were in the labor force was reported at 1.207 million of the estimated 1.9 million population 15 years old and over in 2019.

In 2019, there were more men (62.7%) in the labor force compared with women (37.3%). This is also similar in 2017 wherein there were more men (62.8%) in the labor force than women (37.2%).

A total of 729 thousand persons were not in the labor force in 2019. Of this figure, 66.8 percent were women and 33.2 percent were men.



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 2.1 Employment Indicators of Household Population Aged 15 Years Old and Over by Sex, Caraga: 2019

In 2019, the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of men was higher (75.7%) compared with women (48.0%).

Employment rate for women was slightly higher (95.6%) compared with men (94.9%). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for women was slightly lower (4.4%) than that of men (5.1%).

Table 2.2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Grade Completed and Sex, Caraga: 2019 (Number in Thousands)

| Year/Highest Grade Completed | Women | | Men | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 430.5 | 35.8 | 717.5 | 64.2 |
| No Grade Completed | 3.1 | 25.8 | 8.9 | 74.2 |
| Elementary** | | | | |
| Under-graduate | 47.2 | 24.9 | 159.8 | 75.1 |
| Graduate | 49.8 | 31.9 | 106.2 | 68.1 |
| Junior High School | | | | |
| Under-graduate | 58.6 | 33.1 | 119.4 | 66.9 |
| Graduate | 104.7 | 35.2 | 162.3 | 64.8 |
| Senior High School | | | | |
| Under-graduate | 5.8 | 32.8 | 8.2 | 67.2 |
| Graduate | 5.5 | 46.5 | 8.5 | 53.5 |
| Post Secondary | | | | |
| Under-graduate | 5.8 | 27.4 | 9.2 | 72.6 |
| Graduate | 17.0 | 46.9 | 20.0 | 53.1 |
| College | | | | |
| Under-graduate | 30.5 | 41.9 | 38.5 | 58.1 |
| Graduate* | 101.2 | 57.7 | 75.8 | 42.3 |

Notes: * Includes post baccalaureate undergraduates and graduates.

** Includes SPED

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2.3 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group and Sex, Caraga: 2019 (Number in Thousands)

| Year/Major Occupation Group | Women | | Men | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 430.0 | 100.0 | 718.0 | 100.0 |
| Managers | 70.9 | 16.5 | 58.7 | 8.2 |
| Professionals | 43.2 | 10.0 | 16.9 | 2.4 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 22.6 | 5.3 | 17.6 | 2.4 |
| Clerical support workers | 26.5 | 6.2 | 16.1 | 2.2 |
| Service and sales workers | 119.7 | 27.8 | 74.9 | 10.4 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers | 26.6 | 6.2 | 172.4 | 24.0 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 5.8 | 1.3 | 62.1 | 8.7 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1.8 | 0.4 | 60.7 | 8.4 |
| Elementary occupations | 112.9 | 26.2 | 235.9 | 32.8 |
| Armed forces occupations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 |

Notes: 0.0 - Less than 0.05 percent.

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2.4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Group and Sex, Caraga: 2018 (Number in Thousands)

| Year/Major Industry Group | Women | | Men | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 2018 | | | | |
| Total | 434.1 | 100.0 | 731.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | 90.2 | 20.8 | 309.9 | 42.4 |
| Agriculture, hunting, and forestry | 87.5 | 20.2 | 269.5 | 36.9 |
| Fishing | 2.6 | 0.6 | 40.4 | 5.5 |
| Industry | 29.5 | 6.8 | 162.6 | 22.2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 2.7 | 0.6 | 27.2 | 3.7 |
| Manufacturing | 24.1 | 5.6 | 47.2 | 6.5 |
| Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 2.1 | 0.5 | 85.0 | 11.6 |
| Services | 314.4 | 72.4 | 258.5 | 35.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 147.7 | 34.0 | 75.7 | 10.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 0.9 | 0.2 | 63.5 | 8.7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 14.6 | 3.4 | 10.6 | 1.5 |
| Information and communication | 3.0 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 6.1 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 0.6 |
| Real estate activities | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 2.5 | 0.6 | 12.3 | 1.7 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 52.4 | 12.1 | 53.3 | 7.3 |
| Education | 25.0 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 1.0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 5.9 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 0.4 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 3.9 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 0.6 |
| Other service activities | 50.3 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 2.3 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Notes: 0.0 - Less than 0.05 percent.

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2.4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Group and Sex, Caraga: 2019 (Number in Thousands) (Concluded)

| Year/Major Industry Group | Women | | Men | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 2019 | | | | |
| Total | 430.0 | 100.0 | 718.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | 87.7 | 20.4 | 310.2 | 43.2 |
| Agriculture, hunting, and forestry | 84.3 | 19.6 | 255.7 | 35.6 |
| Fishing | 3.4 | 0.8 | 54.5 | 7.6 |
| Industry | 29.6 | 6.9 | 158.6 | 22.1 |
| Mining and quarrying | 3.2 | 0.8 | 28.6 | 4.0 |
| Manufacturing | 23.6 | 5.5 | 37.8 | 5.3 |
| Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 1.9 | 0.4 | 88.6 | 12.3 |
| Services | 312.7 | 72.7 | 249.2 | 34.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and | 138.8 | 32.3 | 74.9 | 10.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 1.0 | 0.2 | 62.4 | 8.7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 17.5 | 4.1 | 12.3 | 1.7 |
| Information and communication | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 0.5 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 5.3 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 0.7 |
| Real estate activities | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1.8 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 1.5 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 57.5 | 13.4 | 51.4 | 7.2 |
| Education | 27.2 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 1.0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 7.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 0.4 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 4.3 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| Other service activities | 48.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 1.6 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Notes: 0.0 - Less than 0.05 percent.

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

**Table 2.5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Sex, Caraga: 2019
(Number in Thousands)**

| Year/Class of Worker | Women | | Men | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 430.0 | 100.0 | 718.0 | 100.0 |
| Wage and salary workers | 215.4 | 50.1 | 404.3 | 56.3 |
| Worked for private household | 37.3 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 0.6 |
| Worked for private establishment | 92.2 | 21.4 | 336.2 | 46.8 |
| Worked for government or government-controlled corporation | 85.4 | 19.9 | 60.5 | 8.4 |
| Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.5 |
| Self employed without any paid employee | 124.3 | 28.9 | 221.6 | 30.9 |
| Employer in own family-operated farm or business | 10.6 | 2.5 | 31.6 | 4.4 |
| Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business | 79.7 | 18.5 | 60.5 | 8.4 |

Notes: 0.0 - Less than 0.05 percent.

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 2.6 Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Total Hours Worked and Sex, Caraga: 2019 (Number in Thousands)

| Year/Total Hours Worked | Women | | Men | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 430.0 | 37.5 | 718.0 | 62.5 |
| Did Not Work | 10.9 | 41.6 | 15.3 | 58.4 |
| Total Hours Worked | | | | |
| Under 20 | 105.9 | 45.2 | 128.2 | 54.8 |
| 20 - 29 | 44.9 | 32.8 | 91.9 | 67.2 |
| 30 - 39 | 27.7 | 24.8 | 83.7 | 75.2 |
| 40 and Over | 240.6 | 37.6 | 398.9 | 62.4 |
| Mean Hours Worked* | | 37.5 | | 37.4 |

Notes: * Expressed in number of hours

0.0 - Less than 0.05 percent.

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Chapter 3

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural field is considered as one of the most important areas of concern that needs to be preserved by people in every place and for the earth to sustain its production of goods. Understanding the role of women and men in agriculture is critical, not exactly comparing these two in terms of activities that they can do but to emphasize their contribution and to know the number of women and men occupying every field of activities related to agriculture.

The data presented in this chapter focuses on the participation of women and men in agriculture. This serves as a baseline information in the formulation of plans, policies, and programs to address the different challenges encountered by women and men in this sector.

This chapter also presents the number of beneficiaries or trainees of the Department of Agriculture (DA) by program, the number of holders of Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOA) from the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), and the wage rates of women and men as agricultural workers from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) survey/census data.

Table 3.1 Number of Beneficiaries or Trainees of the Department of Agriculture (DA) by Program and Sex, Caraga: 2020

| Region/Program | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Caraga | 11,239 | 100.0 | 16,610 | 100.0 | 27,849 | 100.0 |
| Rice Program | 10,569 | 94.0 | 15,854 | 95.4 | 26,423 | 94.9 |
| Corn / Cassava | 203 | 1.8 | 240 | 1.4 | 443 | 1.6 |
| High Valued Commercial Crops Program | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Livestock Program | 122 | 1.1 | 199 | 1.2 | 321 | 1.2 |
| Organic Program | 345 | 3.1 | 317 | 1.9 | 662 | 2.4 |
| Various Support Services | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Department of Agriculture, Caraga Region

Based on the data provided by DA, the total number of beneficiaries or trainees of the agency consistently followed an increasing trend since the existence of the program. There was a total of 27,849 beneficiaries or trainees across the different DA Programs in 2020. Of the total, 40.4 percent or 11,239 were women while 59.6 percent or 16,610 were men.

In 2020, there were more men beneficiaries or trainees in all the different programs as compared with women except for the Organic Program. Among these programs, Rice Program had the greatest number of beneficiaries or trainees.

Table 3.2 Holders of Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOA) by Sex, Caraga: 2020

| Region/Province | Women | | Men | | Both Sexes | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Caraga | 507 | 100.0 | 1,076 | 68.0 | 1,583 | 100.0 |
| Agusan del Norte | 41 | 8.1 | 36 | 2.3 | 77 | 4.9 |
| Agusan del Sur | 107 | 21.1 | 190 | 12.0 | 297 | 18.8 |
| Surigao del Norte* | 29 | 5.7 | 33 | 2.1 | 62 | 3.9 |
| Surigao del Sur | 330 | 65.1 | 817 | 51.6 | 1,147 | 72.5 |

*Data for Dinagat Islands is included in Surigao del Norte
Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Caraga Region

In 2020, there was a total of 1,583 holders of Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOA) in the region. Of this figure, 68.0 percent were men while 32.0 percent were women.

Among the provinces, the majority of the CLOA holders came from Surigao del Sur. For the year, the province posted 72.5 percent of the total number of CLOA holders in the region.

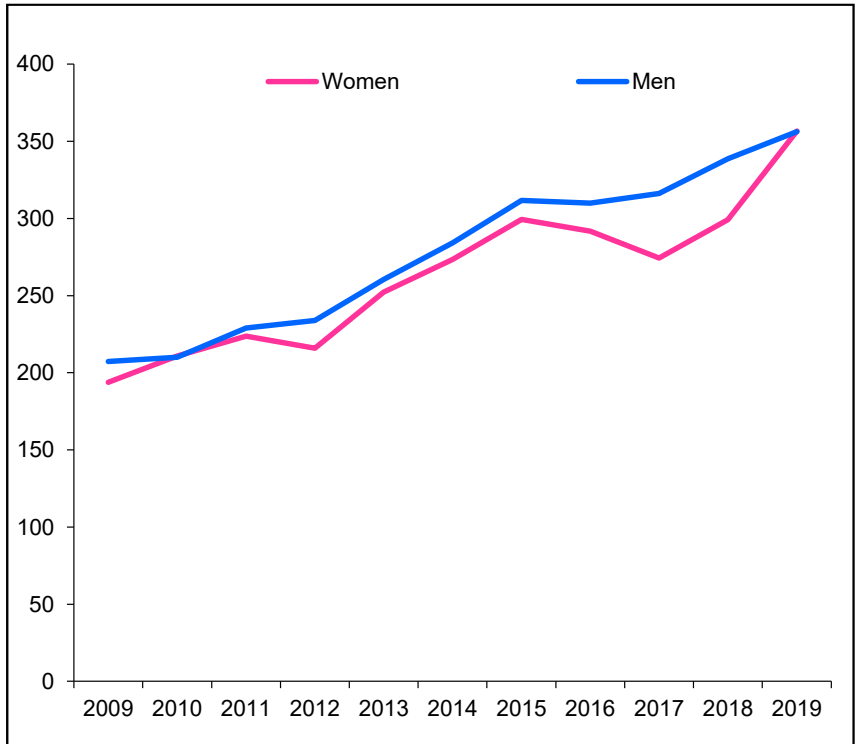
Table 3.3 Daily Nominal Wage⁴ Rates of Women and Men Agricultural Workers, Caraga: 2009-2019

| Year | Women | Men |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 2009 | 193.76 | 207.34 |
| 2010 | 210.84 | 210.13 |
| 2011 | 223.81 | 229.01 |
| 2012 | 215.95 | 233.82 |
| 2013 | 252.21 | 260.50 |
| 2014 | 273.35 | 284.13 |
| 2015 | 299.41 | 311.63 |
| 2016 | 291.69 | 309.85 |
| 2017 | 274.45 | 316.27 |
| 2018 | 299.28 | 338.65 |
| 2019 | 356.70 | 356.25 |

Source: *Agricultural Wage Rates Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority*

In 2019, female farm workers received a higher daily nominal wage rate with 45 centavos than men. Male farm workers received a nominal wage rate at an average of PhP 356.25 per day while female farm workers received PhP 356.70 per day.

⁴ *Nominal wage refers to the actual amount of money that a worker is paid.*



Source: Agricultural Wage Rates Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 3.1 Daily Wage Rates of Women and Men Agricultural Workers: 2009-2019

Generally, the daily nominal wage rates of women and men agricultural workers show an increasing trend from 2009 to 2019. For these years, men workers were paid higher than women workers except for years 2010 and 2019 with a slight difference.

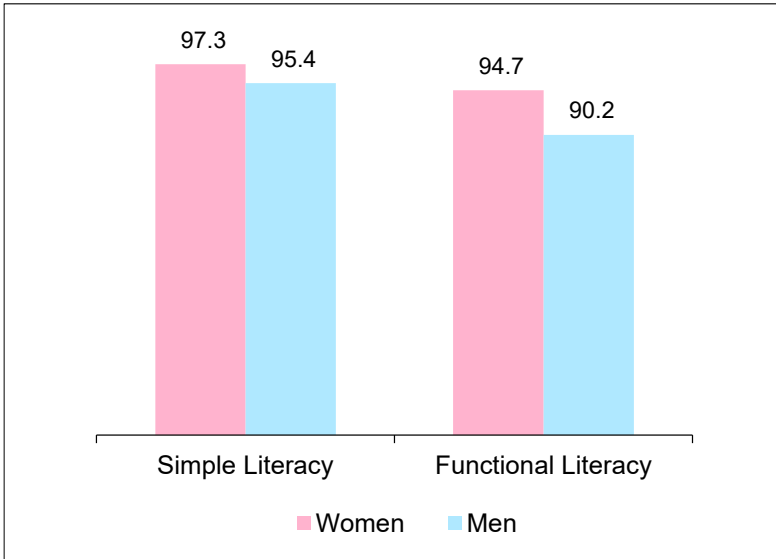
Chapter 4

EDUCATION

Education is a constitutional right of every Filipino. It is the most important building block that paves the future of an individual. Furthermore, it is one of the fundamental factors of development. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and the world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to a broader social benefits for individuals and society. It also raises people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advancements. In addition, it plays a very crucial role in attaining economic and social progress and improving income distribution⁵.

This chapter aims to paint a picture of the status of education in Caraga. It contains data on enrolment in public and private schools by level of education, and tertiary graduates by province and city. Data on graduates in Technical-Vocational Educational Training (TVET) by cluster programs are also presented. These data are gathered from the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

⁵ Ozturk, Ilhan. (2001). *The Role of Education in Economic Development: A Theoretical Perspective*. SSRN Electronic Journal. 10.2139/ssrn.1137541.

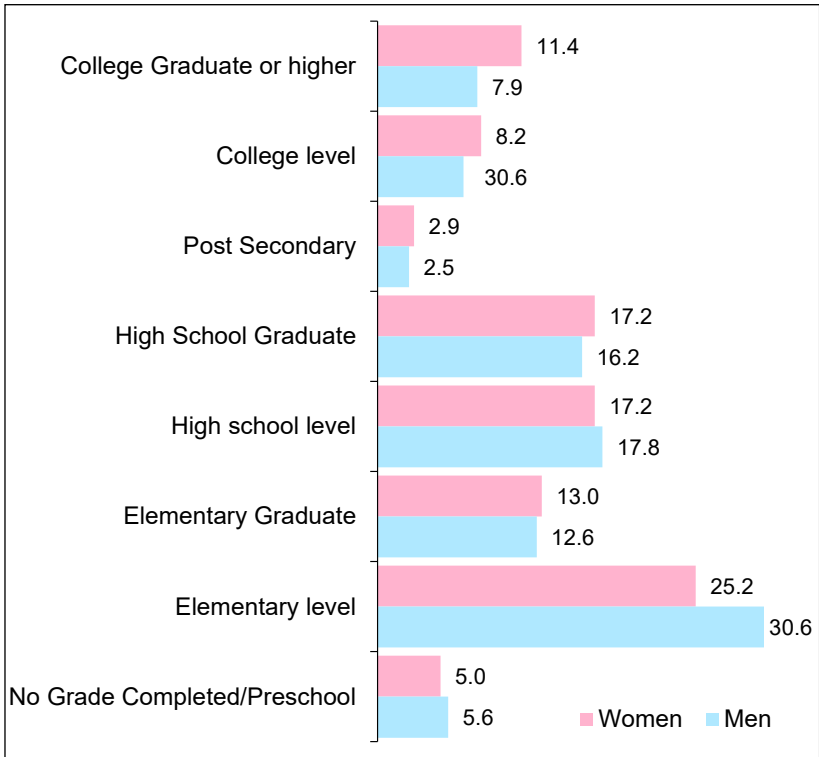


Source: 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 4.1 Simple and Functional Literacy Rates of Population 10 Years and Over by Sex, Caraga: 2019

Basic or simple literacy is the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect. On the other hand, functional literacy is a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing but also numeracy skills.

In 2019, the basic literacy rate for women was recorded at 97.3 percent, higher by 1.9 percentage points compared with that of men at 95.4 percent. Similarly, women posted a functional literacy rate at 94.7 percent, higher by 4.5 percentage points than that of men at 90.2 percent.

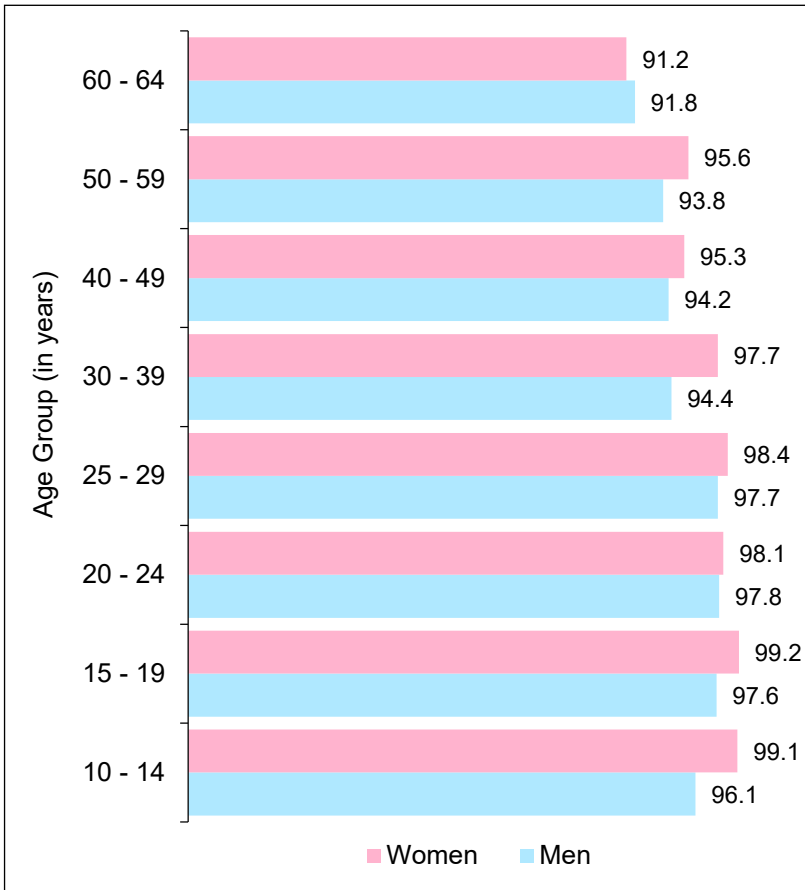


Source: 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
 Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 4.2 Percent Distribution of Population 6 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment and Sex, Caraga: 2013

Out of the 2.2 million population aged 6 years old and over, 51.4 percent were men and 48.6 percent were women.

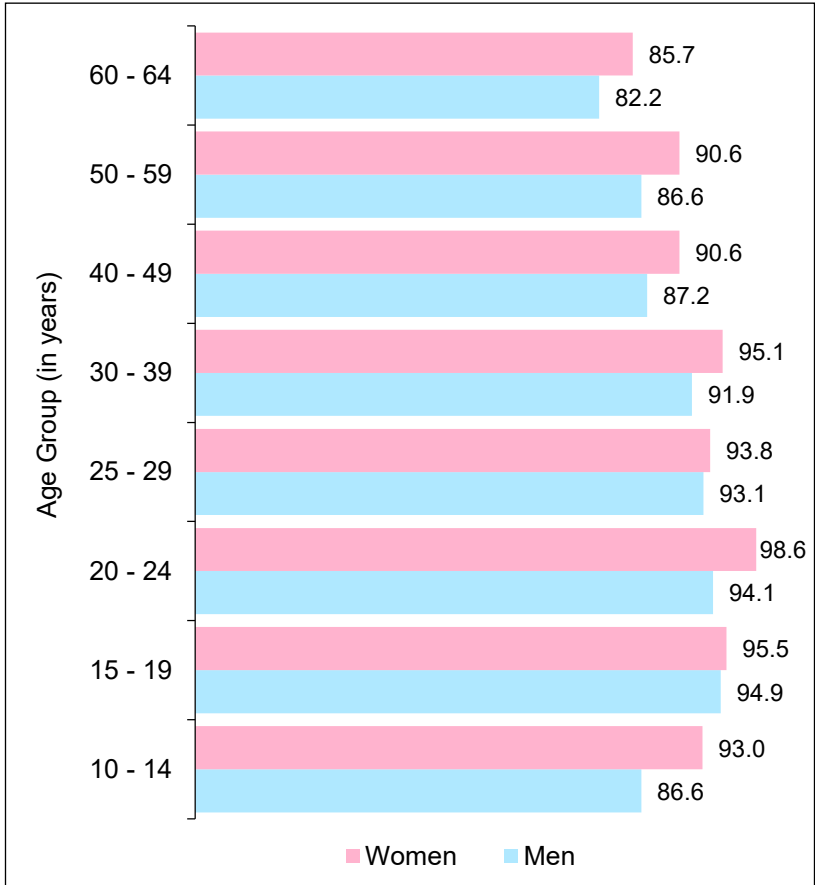
Of the total men population aged 6 years old and over, a highest proportion (30.6%) had attained elementary level of education. This was higher than the 25.2 percent of women who had attained elementary education. On the other hand, the lowest percentage of men (2.5%) had completed post secondary education, slightly lower than the 2.9 percent of women with post secondary education.



Source: 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 4.3 Simple Literacy Rate of Population 10 to 64 Years Old and Over by Age Group and Sex, Caraga: 2013

Except for age group 60-64 years old, women posted higher basic literacy rates compared with men. The highest basic literacy rate of women was in the age group 15 to 19 years old at 99.2 percent while the highest basic literacy rate of men was in the age group 20 to 24 years old at 97.8 percent.



Source: 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 4.4 Functional Literacy Rate of Population 10 to 64 Years Old and Over by Age Group and Sex, Caraga: 2013

The functional literacy rates of women for all age groups were consistently higher in relation to that of men. The highest functional literacy rate of women was in the age group 20 to 24 years at 98.6 percent. For men, the highest functional literacy rate was in the age group 15 to 19 years at 94.9 percent.

Table 4.1 Enrolment in Public and Private Schools by Level of Education, Schools Division and Sex, Caraga: SY 2019-2020

| Levels of Education/ Schools Division | School Year 2019 - 2020 | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Public | | Private | | Total | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Pre-School | 28,548 | 25,502 | 2,456 | 2,154 | 31,004 | 27,656 |
| Agusan del Norte | 3,116 | 2,779 | 158 | 131 | 3,274 | 2,910 |
| Agusan del Sur | 8,025 | 7,111 | 371 | 348 | 8,396 | 7,459 |
| Bayugan City | 1,131 | 979 | 177 | 159 | 1,308 | 1,138 |
| Bislig City | 912 | 827 | 93 | 86 | 1,005 | 913 |
| Butuan City | 2,888 | 2,655 | 578 | 479 | 3,466 | 3,134 |
| Cabadbaran City | 728 | 637 | 110 | 105 | 838 | 742 |
| Dinagat Islands | 1,233 | 1,212 | 9 | 11 | 1,242 | 1,223 |
| Siargao Islands | 1,289 | 1,112 | 113 | 105 | 1,402 | 1,217 |
| Surigao City | 1,285 | 1,190 | 349 | 300 | 1,634 | 1,490 |
| Surigao del Norte | 2,269 | 2,049 | 200 | 180 | 2,469 | 2,229 |
| Surigao del Sur | 5,062 | 4,470 | 195 | 148 | 5,257 | 4,618 |
| Tandag City | 610 | 481 | 103 | 102 | 713 | 583 |

Source: Department of Education, Caraga

For Pre-School in school year 2019-2020, there was a total of 58,660 enrollees. Out of the total, male enrollees accounted for 52.9 percent or 31,004 while 47.1 percent or 27,656 were females. Among the schools divisions, Agusan del Sur had the most number of enrollees with 15,855 followed by Surigao del Sur with 9,875. These were dominated by male enrollees.

It can also be observed that enrollees in public schools were greater in number, which comprised 92.1 percent (54,050) as compared with that of the private schools with 7.9 percent (4,610).

Table 4.1 Enrolment in Public and Private Schools by Level of Education, Schools Division and Sex, Caraga: SY 2019-2020 (Continued)

| Levels of Education/ Schools Division | School Year 2019 - 2020 | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Public | | Private | | Total | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Elementary | 190,855 | 176,534 | 7,876 | 6,949 | 198,731 | 183,483 |
| Agusan del Norte | 21,414 | 19,803 | 524 | 499 | 21,938 | 20,302 |
| Agusan del Sur | 48,009 | 44,631 | 1,049 | 899 | 49,058 | 45,530 |
| Bayugan City | 7,901 | 7,347 | 668 | 513 | 8,569 | 7,860 |
| Bislig City | 6,299 | 5,821 | 597 | 498 | 6,896 | 6,319 |
| Butuan City | 21,894 | 20,519 | 2,656 | 2,393 | 24,550 | 22,912 |
| Cabadbaran City | 5,425 | 5,048 | 476 | 360 | 5,901 | 5,408 |
| Dinagat Islands | 7,747 | 7,043 | 17 | 17 | 7,764 | 7,060 |
| Siargao Islands | 8,377 | 7,721 | 190 | 154 | 8,567 | 7,875 |
| Surigao City | 10,250 | 9,424 | 743 | 776 | 10,993 | 10,200 |
| Surigao del Norte | 15,058 | 13,854 | 240 | 218 | 15,298 | 14,072 |
| Surigao del Sur | 34,435 | 31,523 | 532 | 472 | 34,967 | 31,995 |
| Tandag City | 4,046 | 3,800 | 184 | 150 | 4,230 | 3,950 |

Source: Department of Education, Caraga

For school year 2019-2020, there was a total of 382,214 enrollees in elementary. Out of the total, male enrollees accounted for 52.0 percent or 198,731 while 48.0 percent or 183,483 were females.

Similarly, the data revealed that enrollees in public schools were greater in number, which comprised 96.1 percent (367,389) as compared with that of the private schools with 3.9 percent (14,825).

Table 4.1 Enrolment in Public and Private Schools by Level of Education, Schools Division and Sex, Caraga: SY 2019-2020 (Concluded)

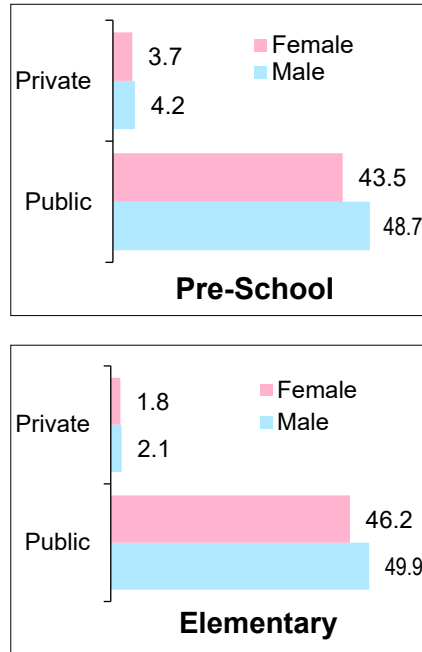
| Levels of Education/ Schools Division | Public | | Private | | Total | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Secondary | 137,236 | 136,534 | 25,527 | 26,611 | 162,763 | 163,145 |
| Agusan del Norte | 14,575 | 14,095 | 2,981 | 3,090 | 17,556 | 17,185 |
| Agusan del Sur | 29,984 | 30,724 | 3,866 | 3,973 | 33,850 | 34,697 |
| Bayugan City | 6,279 | 6,430 | 1,631 | 1,812 | 7,910 | 8,242 |
| Bislig City | 3,670 | 3,579 | 2,867 | 2,889 | 6,537 | 6,468 |
| Butuan City | 18,676 | 19,075 | 4,133 | 4,371 | 22,809 | 23,446 |
| Cabadbaran City | 3,304 | 3,192 | 2,031 | 2,151 | 5,335 | 5,343 |
| Dinagat Islands | 6,315 | 5,898 | 421 | 419 | 6,736 | 6,317 |
| Siargao Islands | 6,468 | 6,658 | 591 | 597 | 7,059 | 7,255 |
| Surigao City | 5,769 | 5,467 | 2,198 | 2,511 | 7,967 | 7,978 |
| Surigao del Norte | 15,867 | 15,447 | 793 | 800 | 16,660 | 16,247 |
| Surigao del Sur | 23,672 | 23,137 | 2,834 | 2,740 | 26,506 | 25,877 |
| Tandag City | 2,657 | 2,832 | 1,181 | 1,258 | 3,838 | 4,090 |

Source: Department of Education, Caraga

For school year 2019-2020, there was a total of 766,782 enrollees in pre-school, elementary and high school. Out of the total, male enrollees accounted for 51.2 percent or 392,498 while 48.8 percent or 374,284 were females.

On the other hand, there were more female enrollees in secondary education with 50.1 percent (163,145) than male enrollees with 49.9 percent (162,763).

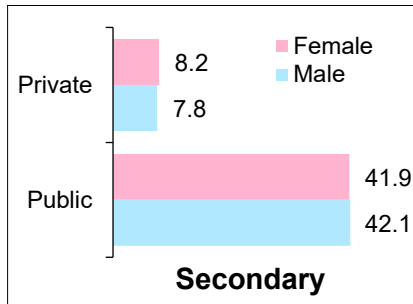
Among the school divisions, Agusan del Sur remained on the top in terms of the number of enrollees across the different levels, followed by Surigao del Sur.



Source: Department of Education, Caraga

Figure 4.5 Percent Distribution of Enrollees in Private and Public Schools by Level of Education and Sex, Caraga: SY 2019-2020

For the school year 2019-2020, the figures showed that most of the students in Caraga were enrolled in public schools. This is true across all three levels of education. Furthermore, it can also be observed that there were more male students in pre-school and elementary as compared with females.



Source: Department of Education, Caraga

Figure 4.5 Percent Distribution of Enrollees in Private and Public Schools by Level of Education and Sex, Caraga: SY 2019-2020

In like manner, for the secondary in school year 2019-2020, the figures showed that most of the students in Caraga were enrolled in public schools. Moreover, there were more female high school students compared to their male counterparts in private schools with a slight difference in contrast with the public schools.

**Table 4.2 Tertiary Graduates by Sex and Province and City,
Caraga: SY 2019-2020**

| Province* / City | SY 2019 - 2020 | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Agusan del Norte* | 230 | 35 | 265 |
| Agusan del Sur* | 1,213 | 694 | 1,907 |
| Dinagat Islands | 107 | 87 | 194 |
| Surigao del Norte* | 1,013 | 597 | 1,610 |
| Surigao del Sur* | 1,068 | 675 | 1,743 |
| Butuan City | 1,657 | 1,077 | 2,734 |
| Cabadbaran City | 734 | 451 | 1,185 |
| Surigao City | 1,676 | 1,245 | 2,921 |
| Bayugan City | 217 | 111 | 328 |
| Bislig City | 413 | 398 | 811 |
| Tandag City | 731 | 540 | 1,271 |
| Total | 9,059 | 5,910 | 14,969 |

*- Exclude city figure

Source: Commission on Higher Education, Caraga

For school year 2019-2020, there were more women tertiary graduates in Caraga compared with men tertiary graduates. In 2020, there were 9,059 women graduates, higher by 3,149 than men graduates.

Among the provinces, Agusan del Sur had the highest number of tertiary graduates for school year 2019-2020, followed by Surigao del Sur, both of which had more women graduates compared with that of men graduates.

Moreover, Surigao City had the highest number of tertiary graduates among the different cities in the region for school year 2019-2020 and was followed by Butuan City.

Table 4.3 Graduates of Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET) by Cluster Program and Sex, Caraga: 2020

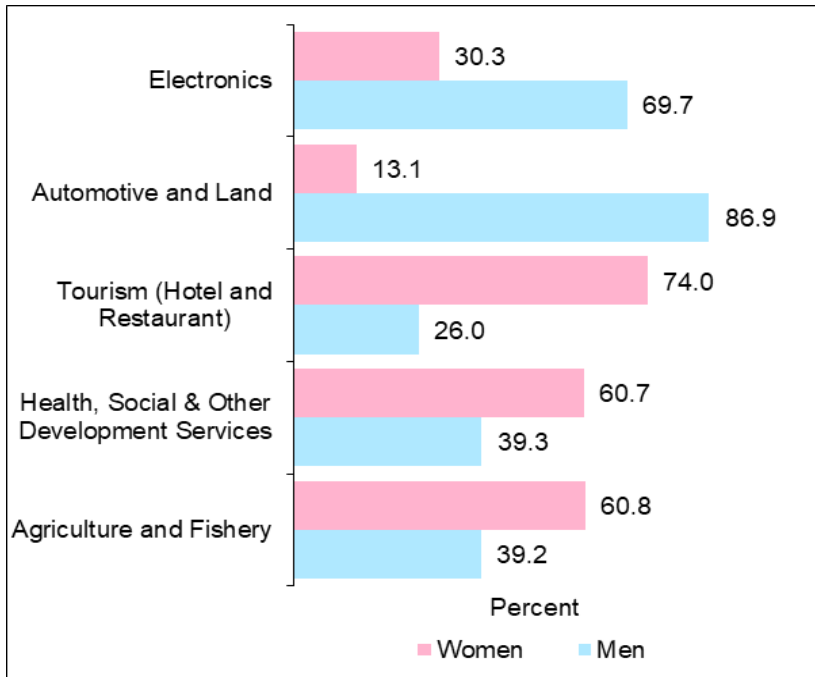
| Cluster Program | Women | | Men | | Total | |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Caraga | 13,882 | 51.6 | 13,036 | 48.4 | 26,918 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture and Fishery | 4,774 | 60.8 | 3,075 | 39.2 | 7,849 | 100.0 |
| Automotive and Land Transportation | 314 | 13.1 | 2,075 | 86.9 | 2,389 | 100.0 |
| Aviation and Land Transportation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carpentry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | 103 | 8.8 | 1,072 | 91.2 | 1,175 | 100.0 |
| Decorative and Handicrafts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electronics | 634 | 30.3 | 1,461 | 69.7 | 2,095 | 100.0 |
| Footwear and Leather Goods | 4 | 12.5 | 28 | 87.5 | 32 | 100.0 |
| Furniture and Fixture | 76 | 62.8 | 45 | 37.2 | 121 | 100.0 |
| Garments | 308 | 87.5 | 44 | 12.5 | 352 | 100.0 |
| General Infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health, Social & Other Development Services | 2,327 | 60.7 | 1,505 | 39.3 | 3,832 | 100.0 |
| Heating, Ventilation, Air Information and Communications | 10 | 12.0 | 73 | 88.0 | 83 | 100.0 |
| Infrastructure | 900 | 50.5 | 881 | 49.5 | 1,781 | 100.0 |
| Language and Culture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 117 | 71.3 | 47 | 28.7 | 164 | 100.0 |
| Maritime | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Metals and Engineering | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Processed Food and Beverages | 165 | 11.4 | 1,280 | 88.6 | 1,445 | 100.0 |
| Semi-Conductor and Electronics | 1,441 | 78.8 | 388 | 21.2 | 1,829 | 100.0 |
| Social and Other Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tourism (Hotel and Restaurant) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TVET* | 2,537 | 74.0 | 893 | 26.0 | 3,430 | 100.0 |
| Utilities | 172 | 50.7 | 167 | 49.3 | 339 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trading | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Others: Livelihood | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* - TVET includes Trainers Methodology Level I, Trainers Methodology in Company Trainer, and Trainers Methodology Level II

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Caraga

The number of TVET graduates in 2020 reached 26,918 with a decreasing trend from previous years. The number of men graduates in 2020 remained higher than their women counterparts.

In 2020, the Agriculture and Fishery cluster had the highest number of graduates for both men (3,075) and women (4,774).



Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Caraga

Figure 4.6 Proportion of TVET Women and Men Graduates in Top Five Cluster Programs, Caraga: 2020

In 2020, the top five clusters with the highest number of graduates were: a) Agriculture and Fishery; b) Health, Social, and Other Development Services; c) Tourism; d) Automotive and Land Transportation; and e) Electronics. Three of these five clusters were dominated by women graduates. These were Agriculture and Fishery, Health, Social and Other Development Services, and Tourism, while the Automotive and Land Transportation, and Electronics clusters were dominated by men graduates.

Table 4.4 Enrolment TVET Programs by Sex and Cluster Program, Caraga: 2020

| Sector | Women | Men | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Agriculture and Fishery | 5,327 | 3,586 | 8,913 |
| Automotive and Land Transportation | 381 | 2,214 | 2,595 |
| Communication/ Information | 1,277 | 1,282 | 2,559 |
| Construction | 173 | 1,531 | 1,704 |
| Decorative and Handicrafts | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Electrical and Electronics | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Footwear and leather goods | 4 | 28 | 32 |
| Garments | 284 | 38 | 322 |
| Health, Social & Other Development | 2,701 | 1,729 | 4,430 |
| Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning | 2 | 27 | 29 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maritime | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Metal and Engineering | 257 | 1,430 | 1,687 |
| Processed Food and Beverages | 1,408 | 367 | 1,775 |
| Tourism (including Hotel and | 2,851 | 1,093 | 3,944 |
| TVET* | 242 | 232 | 474 |
| Total | 14,920 | 13,562 | 28,482 |

* - TVET includes Trainers Methodology Level I, Trainers Methodology in Company Trainer, and Trainers Methodology Level II

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Caraga

In 2020, there were 28,482 enrollees in Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Of this, 52.4 percent were women while 47.6 percent were men.

Among the different sectors, the Agriculture and Fishery sector (8,913), the Health, Social and Other Development Services sector (4,430), and the Tourism (3,944) posted the highest number of enrollees who were mostly women. These were followed by the Automotive and Land Transportation sector (2,595) which was composed mostly of men.

Chapter 5

VITAL EVENTS

Vital acts and events are the births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, and all such events that have something to do with an individual's entrance and departure from life together with the changes in civil status that may occur to a person during his or her lifetime. Recording of these events in the civil register is known as vital or civil registration and the resulting documents are called vital records⁶.

Vital statistics are derived from information obtained at the time when the occurrences of vital events and their characteristics are inscribed in a civil register. These are useful for local and national authorities specifically for planning of human, social, and economic development⁶.

This chapter presents statistical tables containing basic data on births and deaths. The data available is presented by municipality, city, and by sex.

⁶ *Vital Statistics Primer, Philippine Statistics Authority.*

Table 5.1 Number of Live Births by Usual Residence of Mother, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| REGION XIII (Caraga) | 18,702 | 20,474 | 39,176 |
| AGUSAN DEL NORTE | 2,404 | 2,671 | 10,291 |
| Buenavista | 420 | 471 | 891 |
| City of Butuan | 2,504 | 2,712 | 5,216 |
| City of Cabadbaran (Capital) | 544 | 608 | 1,152 |
| Carmen | 168 | 194 | 362 |
| Jabonga | 160 | 165 | 325 |
| Kitcharao | 102 | 118 | 220 |
| Las Nieves | 176 | 206 | 382 |
| Magallanes | 140 | 157 | 297 |
| Nasipit | 272 | 284 | 556 |
| Remedios T. Romualdez | 98 | 117 | 215 |
| Santiago | 150 | 183 | 333 |
| Tubay | 174 | 168 | 342 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGUSAN DEL SUR | 4,960 | 5,404 | 10,364 |
| City of Bayugan | 830 | 893 | 1,723 |
| Bunawan | 317 | 384 | 701 |
| Esperanza | 322 | 348 | 670 |

Table 5.1 Number of Live Births by Usual Residence of Mother, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020 (Continued)

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| La Paz | 112 | 130 | 242 |
| Loreto | 246 | 278 | 524 |
| Prosperidad (Capital) | 636 | 669 | 1,305 |
| Rosario | 336 | 385 | 721 |
| San Francisco | 605 | 668 | 1,273 |
| San Luis | 200 | 217 | 417 |
| Santa Josefa | 187 | 195 | 382 |
| Sibagat | 188 | 221 | 409 |
| Talacogon | 355 | 370 | 725 |
| Trento | 384 | 406 | 790 |
| Veruela | 242 | 240 | 482 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DINAGAT ISLANDS | 561 | 591 | 1,152 |
| Basilisa (Rizal) | 93 | 106 | 199 |
| Cagdianao | 101 | 93 | 194 |
| Dinagat | 61 | 63 | 124 |
| Libjo (Albor) | 105 | 107 | 212 |
| Loreto | 42 | 37 | 79 |

Table 5.1 Number of Live Births by Usual Residence of Mother, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020 (Continued)

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| San Jose (Capital) | 123 | 149 | 272 |
| Tubajon | 36 | 36 | 72 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SURIGAO DEL NORTE | 3,415 | 3,847 | 7,262 |
| Alegria | 101 | 112 | 213 |
| Bacuag | 91 | 88 | 179 |
| Burgos | 23 | 26 | 49 |
| Claver | 274 | 283 | 557 |
| Dapa | 201 | 209 | 410 |
| Del Carmen | 109 | 139 | 248 |
| General Luna | 177 | 171 | 348 |
| Gigaquit | 123 | 154 | 277 |
| Mainit | 161 | 205 | 366 |
| Malimono | 107 | 116 | 223 |
| Pilar | 70 | 79 | 149 |
| Placer | 170 | 184 | 354 |
| San Benito | 33 | 38 | 71 |
| San Francisco (Anao-Aon) | 81 | 95 | 176 |
| San Isidro | 48 | 46 | 94 |

Table 5.1 Number of Live Births by Usual Residence of Mother, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020 (Continued)

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Santa Monica (Sapao) | 48 | 68 | 116 |
| Sison | 87 | 96 | 183 |
| Socorro | 211 | 219 | 430 |
| City of Surigao (Capital) | 1,085 | 1,304 | 2,389 |
| Tagana-an | 114 | 126 | 240 |
| Tubod | 101 | 89 | 190 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SURIGAO DEL SUR | 4,858 | 5,249 | 10,107 |
| Barobo | 380 | 433 | 813 |
| Bayabas | 81 | 71 | 152 |
| City of Bislig | 845 | 844 | 1,689 |
| Cagwait | 149 | 164 | 313 |
| Cantilan | 254 | 266 | 520 |
| Carmen | 81 | 83 | 164 |
| Carrascal | 166 | 193 | 359 |
| Cortes | 125 | 141 | 266 |
| Hinatuan | 321 | 375 | 696 |
| Lanuza | 94 | 101 | 195 |

Table 5.1 Number of Live Births by Usual Residence of Mother, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020 (Concluded)

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Lianga | 262 | 258 | 520 |
| Lingig | 200 | 226 | 426 |
| Madrid | 123 | 124 | 247 |
| Marihatag | 149 | 187 | 336 |
| San Agustin | 144 | 136 | 280 |
| San Miguel | 346 | 376 | 722 |
| Tagbina | 344 | 348 | 692 |
| Tago | 265 | 315 | 580 |
| City of Tandag (Capital) | 529 | 608 | 1,137 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figures are not adjusted for under-registration.

Source: Vital Statistics Division, Civil Registration Service, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2020, a total of 39,176 live births were registered in the region. More males (20,474 or 52.3%) were born than females (18,702 or 47.7%). This resulted to a sex ratio at birth of 109 males per 100 females.

Among the provinces in the region, the province of Agusan del Sur recorded the highest number of live births at 26.4 percent (10,364) in 2020 and closely followed by Surigao del Sur at 25.8 percent (10,107). The province of Dinagat Islands had the least number of live births at 2.9 percent (1,152).

Table 5.2 Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence of Deceased, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| REGION XIII (Caraga) | 6,730 | 9,076 | 15,806 |
| AGUSAN DEL NORTE | 964 | 1,345 | 2,309 |
| Buenvista | 183 | 267 | 450 |
| City of Butuan | 991 | 1,281 | 2,272 |
| City of Cabadbaran (Capital) | 232 | 341 | 573 |
| Carmen | 64 | 63 | 127 |
| Jabonga | 63 | 86 | 149 |
| Kitcharao | 50 | 61 | 111 |
| Las Nieves | 54 | 77 | 131 |
| Magallanes | 60 | 71 | 131 |
| Nasipit | 139 | 184 | 323 |
| Remedios T. Romualdez | 36 | 57 | 93 |
| Santiago | 40 | 69 | 109 |
| Tubay | 43 | 69 | 112 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGUSAN DEL SUR | 1,426 | 2,056 | 3,482 |
| City of Bayugan | 243 | 330 | 573 |
| Bunawan | 82 | 131 | 213 |
| Esperanza | 101 | 114 | 215 |

Table 5.2 Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence of Deceased, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020 (Continued)

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| La Paz | 35 | 60 | 95 |
| Loreto | 93 | 128 | 221 |
| Prosperidad (Capital) | 212 | 300 | 512 |
| Rosario | 85 | 121 | 206 |
| San Francisco | 143 | 255 | 398 |
| San Luis | 46 | 88 | 134 |
| Santa Josefa | 52 | 76 | 128 |
| Sibagat | 75 | 100 | 175 |
| Talacogon | 64 | 110 | 174 |
| Trento | 133 | 159 | 292 |
| Veruela | 62 | 84 | 146 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DINAGAT ISLANDS | 298 | 351 | 649 |
| Basilisa (Rizal) | 49 | 72 | 121 |
| Cagdianao | 37 | 41 | 78 |
| Dinagat | 39 | 46 | 85 |
| Libjo (Albor) | 51 | 56 | 107 |
| Loreto | 30 | 37 | 67 |

Table 5.2 Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence of Deceased, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020 (Continued)

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| San Jose (Capital) | 73 | 75 | 148 |
| Tubajon | 19 | 24 | 43 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SURIGAO DEL NORTE | 1,425 | 1,902 | 3,327 |
| Alegria | 48 | 55 | 103 |
| Bacuag | 46 | 63 | 109 |
| Burgos | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| Claver | 75 | 85 | 160 |
| Dapa | 92 | 104 | 196 |
| Del Carmen | 56 | 62 | 118 |
| General Luna | 34 | 58 | 92 |
| Gigaquit | 52 | 74 | 126 |
| Mainit | 76 | 112 | 188 |
| Malimono | 49 | 55 | 104 |
| Pilar | 33 | 38 | 71 |
| Placer | 71 | 117 | 188 |
| San Benito | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| San Francisco (Anao-Aon) | 57 | 60 | 117 |
| San Isidro | 14 | 22 | 36 |

Table 5.2 Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence of Deceased, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020 (Continued)

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Santa Monica (Sapao) | 39 | 37 | 76 |
| Sison | 42 | 48 | 90 |
| Socorro | 71 | 73 | 144 |
| City of Surigao (Capital) | 469 | 678 | 1,147 |
| Tagana-an | 41 | 64 | 105 |
| Tubod | 33 | 66 | 99 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SURIGAO DEL SUR | 1,626 | 2,141 | 3,767 |
| Barobo | 110 | 144 | 254 |
| Bayabas | 28 | 19 | 47 |
| City of Bislig | 273 | 419 | 692 |
| Cagwait | 61 | 74 | 135 |
| Cantilan | 111 | 133 | 244 |
| Carmen | 37 | 38 | 75 |
| Carrascal | 65 | 62 | 127 |
| Cortes | 58 | 68 | 126 |
| Hinatuan | 104 | 145 | 249 |
| Lanuza | 36 | 64 | 100 |

Table 5.2 Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence of Deceased, by Sex, Province and City/Municipality, Caraga: 2020 (Concluded)

| Region/Province/ City/Municipality | 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Lianga | 93 | 97 | 190 |
| Lingig | 72 | 111 | 183 |
| Madrid | 67 | 81 | 148 |
| Marihatag | 51 | 77 | 128 |
| San Agustin | 45 | 55 | 100 |
| San Miguel | 66 | 90 | 156 |
| Tagbina | 101 | 135 | 236 |
| Tago | 90 | 122 | 212 |
| City of Tandag (Capital) | 158 | 207 | 365 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figures are not adjusted for under-registration.

Source: Vital Statistics Division, Civil Registration Service, Philippine Statistics Authority

The reported deaths in Caraga reached 15,806 in 2020. The number of deaths in males (9,076) was higher than deaths in females (6,730) in the same year. This translates in a sex ratio of 135:100, which means that there were 136 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

The top two provinces in the region in terms of the number of deaths were Surigao del Sur at 3,767 or 23.8 percent of the total number of deaths, and Agusan del Sur at 3,482 or 22.0 percent. On the other hand, Dinagat Islands recorded the least number of deaths (649 or 4.1%).

Chapter 6

HEALTH

Health is essential in building a healthy and progressive community. Good health boosts labor productivity, educational attainment and income.

Women also experience unique health care challenges and are more likely to be diagnosed with certain diseases than men⁷. As such, legislators, as well as leaders of both public and private institutions, need data on women's health as a basis for policy formulation related to quality healthcare for women and girls.

This chapter presents data on prevalence rate of contraceptive use based on the results of the National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority, and the leading causes of infant and maternal mortality as well as the number of reported cases from the Department of Health (DOH). It also includes data on underweight children by city and province from the National Nutrition Council of the Department of Health.

⁷ Wheeler J., Foreman, M., and Rueschhoff, A. (2013). *Improving Women's Health: Health Challenges, Access and Prevention*

Table 6.1 Percentage of Married Women Age 15-49 Years Old by Contraceptive Method Used, Caraga: 2008, 2013 and 2017

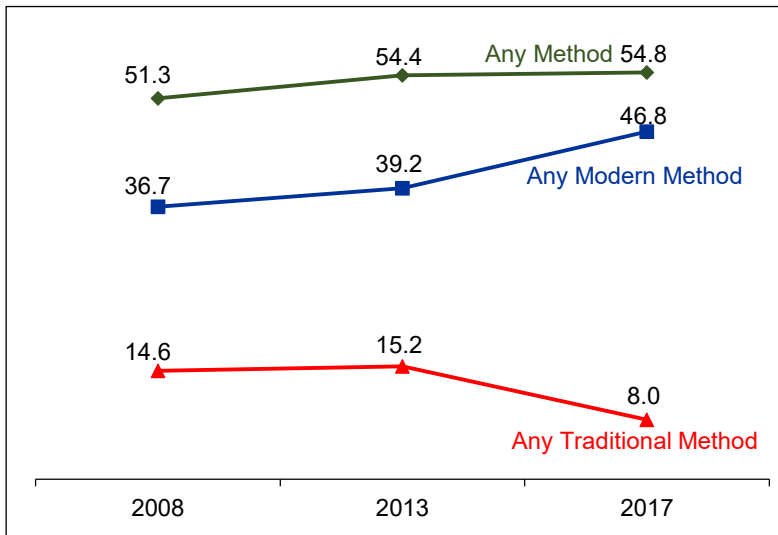
| Type of Method Used | 2008 | 2013 | 2017 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Any Method | 51.7 | 54.2 | 54.8 |
| Any Modern Method | 37.2 | 39.0 | 46.8 |
| Female Sterilization | 9.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Male Sterilization | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Pill | 14.9 | 21.1 | 25.1 |
| IUD | 8.3 | 6.3 | 8.4 |
| Injectables | 1.3 | 3.0 | 5.8 |
| Implants | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Male Condom | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| Mucus / Billings/ Ovulation | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Standard Days | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| LAM | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other Modern Methods | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Traditional Methods | 14.6 | 15.2 | 8.0 |
| Calendar / Rhythm / Periodic Abstinence | 7.2 | 7.0 | 3.4 |
| Withdrawal | 6.4 | 7.6 | 4.4 |
| Other Traditional Methods | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Not Currently Using | 48.3 | 45.8 | 45.2 |

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

*Source: 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
Philippine Statistics Authority*

In 2017, 54.8 percent of married women in Caraga aged 15–49 used contraceptives. Of this figure, 46.8 percent were into modern methods while only 8.0 percent used traditional methods of contraception.

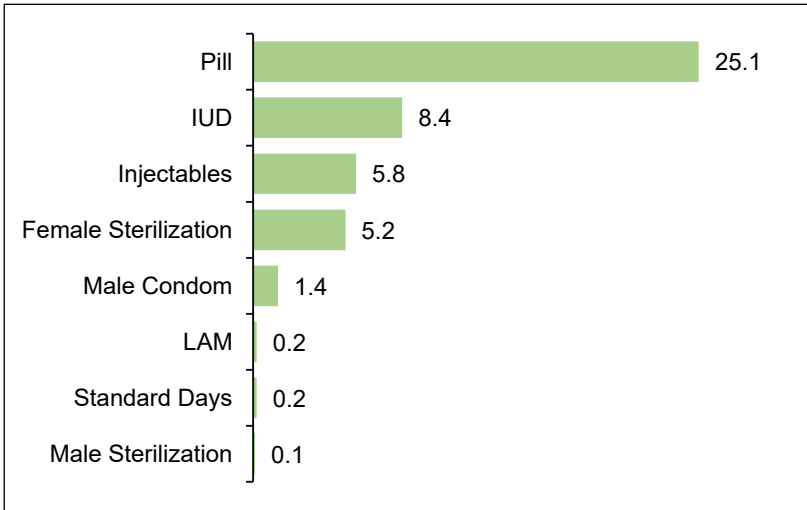
The percentage of women who used contraceptives in 2017 was almost the same as those in 2013. However, there is an observable change in the type of method used by women between 2013 and 2017. The table shows that the use of modern methods increased in 2017.



Source: 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 6.1 Percentage of Married Women Age 15-49 Years Old by Major Type of Contraceptive Method Used, Caraga: 2008, 2013 and 2017

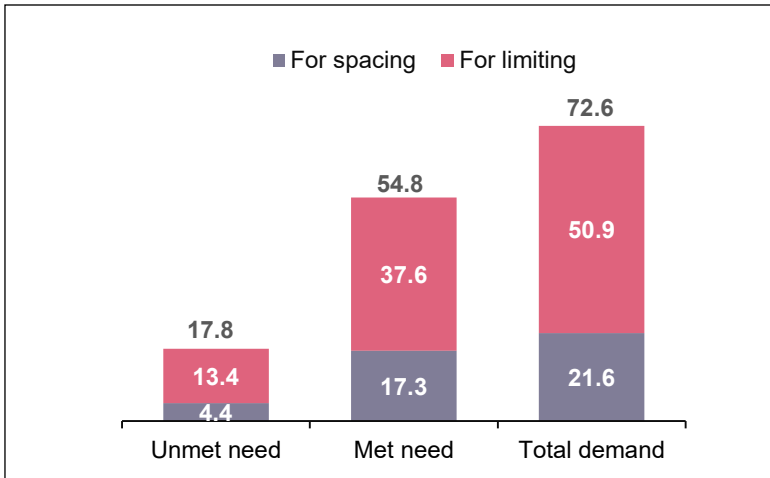
In Caraga, the use of any contraceptive method slightly increased from 51.3 percent in 2008 to 54.8 percent in 2017. The use of modern contraception among married women increased from 36.7 percent in 2008 to 46.8 percent in 2017. On the other hand, the percentage of women using the traditional method dropped to 8.0 percent in 2017 from 14.6 percent in 2008.



Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 6.2 Percentage of Married Women Age 15-49 Years Old by Type of Modern Contraceptive Method Used, Caraga: 2017

In 2017, the use of pills (25.1%) was the most commonly used method among married women in Caraga. It was followed by IUD (Intrauterine Contraceptive Device) at 8.4 percent and injectables at 5.8 percent.



Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 6.3 Percentage of Married Women Age 15-49 Years Old by Type with Unmet Need, Met Need, and Total Demand for Family Planning Caraga: 2017

In 2017, 21.6 percent of married women aged 15-49 years old want to delay childbearing either delay first birth or space another birth (for spacing) for at least two years. Meanwhile, 50.9 percent of married women do not want any more children (for limiting). Women who want to delay or stop childbearing are said to have a demand for family planning. The total demand for family planning among married women in Caraga was 72.6 percent. The total demand for family planning includes both met and unmet need. Met need is the contraceptive prevalence rate. In Caraga, 54.8 percent of married women use any method of family planning (17.3% for spacing and 37.6% for limiting).

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhagic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhagic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted. In 2017, 17.8 percent of married women in Caraga have an unmet need for family planning (4.4% for spacing and 13.4% for limiting).

Table 6.2 Maternal Mortality, All Causes by Province and Selected City, Caraga: 2020
(Rate per 100,000 Live births)

| Region/Province/ City | Maternal Mortality | | Live Births |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | Number | Maternal Mortality Rate | |
| Caraga | 38 | 99.09 | 39,176 |
| Agusan del Norte | 13 | 1,007.75 | 5,075 |
| Agusan del Sur | 5 | 71.09 | 10,364 |
| Surigao del Norte | 0 | 0 | 4,873 |
| Surigao del Sur | 6 | 366.61 | 8,418 |
| Dinagat Islands | 1 | 268.10 | 1,152 |
| Bislig City | 1 | 237.53 | 1,689 |
| Butuan City | 7 | 502.28 | 5,216 |
| Surigao City | 5 | 425.80 | 2,389 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

* The data of the following cities was integrated in the provinces:

- a) Cabadbaran City (integrated in Agusan del Norte)
- b) Bayugan City (integrated in Agusan del Sur)
- c) Tandag City (integrated in Surigao del Sur)

The region recorded 38 cases of maternal deaths in 2020. This corresponds to a Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of about 99 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Among the provinces and cities, Agusan del Norte had the highest number of maternal mortality followed by Butuan City.

**Table 6.3 Leading Causes of Maternal Mortality, Caraga:
2016 and 2017 (Rate per 100,000 Live births)**

| Leading Causes | 2016 (Number of Live births - 48,781) | | 2017 (Number of Live births - 56,003) | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------|---|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Postpartum Hemorrhage | 12 | 24.6 | 17 | 30.4 |
| Unspecified Postpartum Hemorrhage | 1 | 2.1 | 1 | 1.8 |
| Retained Placenta | 2 | 4.1 | 8 | 14.3 |
| Placenta Previa | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uterine Atony | 4 | 8.2 | 4 | 7.1 |
| Abruptio Placenta | 2 | 4.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Placenta Acreta | 1 | 2.1 | 2 | 3.6 |
| Hypovolemic Shock | 1 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uterine Rupture | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.8 |
| Severe Anemia | 1 | 2.1 | 1 | 1.8 |
| Ectopic Pregnancy | 3 | 6.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Eclampsia (Pre/Post) | 11 | 22.6 | 15 | 26.8 |
| HELLP ^{a/} | 3 | 6.1 | 2 | 3.6 |
| Septicemia | 1 | 2.1 | 3 | 5.4 |
| DIC ^{b/} | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 3.6 |
| DOA ^{c/} | 2 | 4.1 | 0 | 0.0 |

^{a/} HELLP - Helolysis, Elevated Liver Enzymes, and Low Platelet Count

^{b/} DIC—Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation

^{c/} DOA—Dead on Arrival

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

In 2017, Eclampsia was reported as the number one leading cause of maternal death in Caraga, with a total of 15 cases or about 27 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This was also the number one leading cause in 2016 with 11 cases or about 23 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Moreover, Retained Placenta was the second leading cause of maternal death in 2017 with 8 cases or about 14 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births while Uterine Atony was the second leading cause in 2016 with 4 cases or about 8 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Table 6.4 Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel by Province and Selected City*, Caraga: 2017 and 2018 (in percent)

| Region/Province/City | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Caraga | 92.5 | 93.6 |
| Agusan del Norte | 91.8 | 93.9 |
| Agusan del Sur | 84.4 | 88.5 |
| Surigao del Norte | 95.8 | 95.6 |
| Surigao del Sur | 96.4 | 95.4 |
| Dinagat Islands | 92.0 | 91.1 |
| Bislig City | 99.5 | 99.7 |
| Butuan City | 96.4 | 97.9 |
| Surigao City | 99.3 | 97.5 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

* The data of the following cities was integrated in the provinces:

- a) Cabadbaran City (integrated in Agusan del Norte)
- b) Bayugan City (integrated in Agusan del Sur)
- c) Tandag City (integrated in Surigao del Sur)

In 2018, 93.6 percent of births in Caraga were assisted by a skilled personnel, higher by 1.0 percentage point than the previous year's proportion of 92.5 percent.

Moreover, births delivered in the cities recorded higher attendance of skilled personnel than births delivered in the provinces. Out of the three cities, Bislig City posted the highest proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel at 99.7 percent.

Table 6.5 Proportion of Births Delivered in a Health Facility by Province and Selected City*, Caraga: 2017 and 2018 (in percent)

| Region/Province/City | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Caraga | 91.9 | 92.0 |
| Agusan del Norte | 91.4 | 93.8 |
| Agusan del Sur | 82.9 | 87.0 |
| Surigao del Norte | 95.6 | 95.2 |
| Surigao del Sur | 96.4 | 90.9 |
| Dinagat Islands | 90.8 | 90.6 |
| <i>Bislig City</i> | 99.2 | 99.6 |
| <i>Butuan City</i> | 96.1 | 97.7 |
| <i>Surigao City</i> | 98.8 | 97.4 |

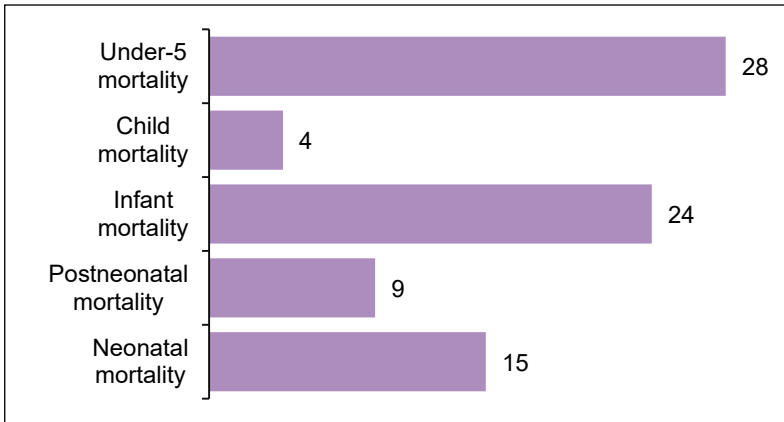
Source: Department of Health, Caraga

* The data of the following cities was integrated in the provinces:

- a) Cabadbaran City (integrated in Agusan del Norte)
- b) Bayugan City (integrated in Agusan del Sur)
- c) Tandag City (integrated in Surigao del Sur)

Nine in ten births (92.0%) in the region were delivered in a health facility in 2018. This was slightly higher than 2017's record at 91.9 percent.

In 2018, Surigao del Norte posted the highest proportion of births delivered in a health facility among the provinces in Caraga. While among the three selected cities in the region, Bislig City had the highest proportion of births delivered in a health facility.



Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 6.4 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates, Caraga: 2017 (Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey)

In Caraga, during the 10 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate or the probability of dying within the first month of life was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births. The postneonatal mortality rate or the probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality) was 9 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate or the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Furthermore, the child mortality rate or the probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday was 4 deaths per 1,000 live births. Overall, the under-5 mortality rate or the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday was 28 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 6.6 Neonatal Mortality Rate, All Causes by Province and Selected City, Caraga: 2017 and 2018
(Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

| Region/Province/City | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Caraga | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| Agusan del Norte | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Agusan del Sur | 4.4 | 1.6 |
| Surigao del Norte | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Surigao del Sur | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Dinagat Islands | 3.4 | 2.0 |
| Bislig City | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| Butuan City | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| Surigao City | 7.5 | 7.8 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

* The data of the following cities was integrated in the provinces:

- a) Cabadbaran City (integrated in Agusan del Norte)
- b) Bayugan City (integrated in Agusan del Sur)
- c) Tandag City (integrated in Surigao del Sur)

Table 6.7 Infant Mortality Rate, All Causes by Province and Selected City, Caraga: 2017 and 2018
(Rate per 1,000 Live births)

| Region/Province/City | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|----------------------|--------|------|--------|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Caraga | 247 | 5.1 | 176 | 4.3 |
| Agusan del Norte | 11 | 1.9 | 4 | 1.1 |
| Agusan del Sur | 100 | 7.3 | 60 | 4.5 |
| Surigao del Norte | 25 | 4.5 | 14 | 3.3 |
| Surigao del Sur | 42 | 4.2 | 34 | 3.9 |
| Dinagat Islands | 13 | 7.5 | 2 | 2.0 |
| <i>Bislig City</i> | 6 | 3.2 | 9 | 5.3 |
| <i>Butuan City</i> | 26 | 3.5 | 43 | 6.2 |
| <i>Surigao City</i> | 24 | 9.0 | 10 | 7.8 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

* The data of the following cities was integrated in the provinces:

- a) Cabadbaran City (integrated in Agusan del Norte)
- b) Bayugan City (integrated in Agusan del Sur)
- c) Tandag City (integrated in Surigao del Sur)

Table 6.8 Leading Causes of Infant Mortality, Caraga: 2016 and 2017
(Rate per 1,000 Live births)

| Leading Causes | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|--|--------|------|--------|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| Sepsis/Septicemia | 61 | 1.3 | 54 | 1.0 |
| Pneumonia (all types) | 44 | 0.9 | 56 | 1.0 |
| Cardiovascular disease | 21 | 0.4 | 13 | 0.2 |
| Prematurity | 20 | 0.4 | 9 | 0.2 |
| Gastroenteritis | 16 | 0.3 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Asphyxia | 7 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Respiratory Failure/Sudden infant death syndrome | 6 | 0.1 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Hypovolemic shock | 4 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Accident (all forms) | 3 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Fluid, electrolyte imbalance | 3 | 0.1 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Multiorgan Failure | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Respiratory infection | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

The data showed that Pneumonia and Sepsis/Septicemia were the top two leading causes of infant mortality in 2016 and 2017. In 2017, Pneumonia was on top of the list with 56 cases or a rate of 1.0 death per 1,000 live births. It was followed by Sepsis/Septicemia with 54 cases or a rate of 1.0 death per 1,000 live births.

Table 6.9 Prevalence of Exclusive Breastfeeding by Province and Selected City, Caraga: 2017 and 2018 (in percent)

| Region/Province/City | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------------|------|------|
| Caraga | 63.0 | 61.7 |
| Agusan del Norte | 59.6 | 59.1 |
| Agusan del Sur | 72.3 | 72.9 |
| Surigao del Norte | 59.6 | 49.4 |
| Surigao del Sur | 61.1 | 59.9 |
| Dinagat Islands | 44.3 | 43.3 |
| <i>Bislig City</i> | 53.5 | 59.3 |
| <i>Butuan City</i> | 66.8 | 69.9 |
| <i>Surigao City</i> | 54.1 | 47.7 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

* The data of the following cities was integrated in the provinces:

- a) Cabadbaran City (integrated in Agusan del Norte)
- b) Bayugan City (integrated in Agusan del Sur)
- c) Tandag City (integrated in Surigao del Sur)

Table 6.10 Proportion of Fully Immunized Children by Province and Selected City, Caraga: 2018

| Region/Province/City | Target Population | Number | Percent Covered |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Caraga | 72,763 | 54,065 | 74.3 |
| Agusan del Norte | 9,973 | 6,615 | 66.3 |
| Agusan del Sur | 19,614 | 15,831 | 80.7 |
| Surigao del Norte | 9,402 | 6,414 | 68.2 |
| Surigao del Sur | 13,845 | 10,116 | 73.1 |
| Dinagat Islands | 3,438 | 2,070 | 60.2 |
| <i>Bislig City</i> | 2,630 | 2,001 | 76.1 |
| <i>Butuan City</i> | 9,482 | 7,768 | 81.9 |
| <i>Surigao City</i> | 4,379 | 3,250 | 74.2 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

* The data of the following cities was integrated in the provinces:

- a) Cabadbaran City (integrated in Agusan del Norte)
- b) Bayugan City (integrated in Agusan del Sur)
- c) Tandag City (integrated in Surigao del Sur)

Table 6.11 Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 5 Years Old by Province and City, Caraga: 2017 and 2018 (in percent)

| Region/Province/City | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------------|------|------|
| Caraga | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Agusan del Norte | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Agusan del Sur | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Surigao del Norte | 8.4 | 7.7 |
| Surigao del Sur | 6.8 | 8.5 |
| Dinagat Islands | 11.2 | 8.3 |
| Bayugan City | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Butuan City | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Bislig City | 8.8 | 7.4 |
| Cabadbaran City | 8.4 | 7.3 |
| Surigao City | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Tandag City | 9.5 | 7.6 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

Table 6.12 Prevalence of Stunting (Height for Age <-2 Standard Deviation from the Median of the WHO* Child Growth Standards) Among Children Under 5 Years Old by Province and City, Caraga: 2017 and 2018 (in percent)

| Region/Province/City | 2017 | 2018 |
|----------------------|------|------|
| Caraga | 15.3 | 13.6 |
| Agusan del Norte | 14.2 | 12.2 |
| Agusan del Sur | 15.0 | 11.1 |
| Surigao del Norte | 14.1 | 17.3 |
| Surigao del Sur | 18.2 | 19.3 |
| Dinagat Islands | 25.4 | 12.5 |
| Bayugan City | 10.5 | 9.0 |
| Butuan City | 12.0 | 10.4 |
| Bislig City | 17.4 | 17.5 |
| Cabadbaran City | 14.6 | 17.2 |
| Surigao City | 15.9 | 13.8 |
| Tandag City | 20.2 | 17.9 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

*WHO stands for World Health Organization

Table 6.13 Prevalence of Malnutrition* for Children Under 5 Years Old (<2 Standard Deviation from the Median of the WHO* Child Growth Standards) by Province and City, Caraga: 2017 and 2018 (in percent)

| Region/Province/City | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Caraga | 5.6 | 4.4 |
| Agusan del Norte | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Agusan del Sur | 4.8 | 3.1 |
| Surigao del Norte | 6.5 | 4.5 |
| Surigao del Sur | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| Dinagat Islands | 7.8 | 5.3 |
| <i>Bayugan City</i> | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| <i>Butuan City</i> | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| <i>Bislig City</i> | 9.1 | 6.8 |
| <i>Cabadbaran City</i> | 3.2 | 1.5 |
| <i>Surigao City</i> | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| <i>Tandag City</i> | 9.4 | 6.1 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

* WHO stands for World Health Organization

Table 6.14 Number of Victims of Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Sex, Caraga: 2014-2017

| Year | Women | Men |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 2014 | 1,720 | 1,198 |
| 2015 | 1,795 | 1,211 |
| 2016 | 2,053 | 1,284 |
| 2017 | 1,911 | 1,291 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

Table 6.15 Number of Persons Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) by Province/City and Sex, Caraga: 2020

| Region/Province/City | Women | Men | Total |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Caraga | 3 | 63 | 66 |
| Agusan del Norte | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Agusan del Sur | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| Surigao del Norte | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Surigao del Sur | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Dinagat Islands | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Bayugan City | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Butuan City | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Bislig City | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Cabadbaran City | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Surigao City | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Tandag City | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Source: Department of Health, Caraga

In 2020, there were 66 persons living with HIV in Caraga. Of this number, 63 were men while 3 were women. Among the five provinces, Agusan del Sur had the highest number with 13 persons, followed by Surigao del Sur with 12 persons.

On the other hand, Butuan City had the highest number of persons living with HIV among the cities in the region. It posted 12 persons living with HIV, followed by Surigao City with 10 persons.

Chapter 7

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare talks about the well-being of the entire society. It is essential to national development as it works to develop the full potential of people, to enrich their lives and to secure a symbiotic relationship with their environment, thereby ensuring the highest personal and social satisfaction among individuals and their communities⁸.

In the process of enabling individuals, it is imperative that the vulnerable sector which includes women and children be given careful attention to ensure that these sectors can have an equal opportunity for growth and development.

This chapter compiles and presents significant information that may be used as a basis by planners and policymakers in the formulation of plans and programs for an improved quality of life among the women and children.

Specifically, this chapter contains data on women in especially difficult circumstances, the number of child abuse cases served through community-based social welfare programs and projects, as well as the number of victims of human trafficking served through the Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It also presents data on poverty incidences particularly among women and children based on the data gathered by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

⁸ *Rwomire, A. (2011). The Role of Social Work in National Development*

Table 7.1 Number of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC) Served Through Community-Based Social Welfare Programs/Projects by Case Category, Caraga: 2016 and 2017

| Case Category | 2016 | | 2017 | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 6,412 | 100.0 | 8,481 | 100.0 |
| Sexually Abused (Rape and Physically Abused / Maltreated Victims of Trafficking Victims of Illegal Recruitment Abandoned Economically Abused Balik Probinsiya In Crisis Referral Overseas Filipino Workers Solo Parent Victims of Armed Conflict Persons with Disability Other Needy Adults Senior Citizen | 6 7 2 0 2 0 70 4,987 706 33 0 25 47 0 527 | 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.1 77.8 11.0 0.5 0.0 0.4 0.7 0.0 8.2 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6,012 201 0 0 0 46 0 2,222 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 70.9 2.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5 0.0 26.2 |

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Caraga

The number of WEDC served through the Community-Based Social Welfare Program/Projects in 2017 increased to 8,481 in 2017 from 6,412 in 2016. Of the total cases served, the women in crisis posted the highest number at 6,012 which accounted for 70.9 percent of the total cases. This was followed by senior citizens with 2,222 cases or 26.2 percent of the total cases.

Table 7.2 Number of Cases of Child Abuse Served Through Community-Based Social Welfare Programs/Projects by Type of Abuse and Sex, Caraga: 2020

| Type of Abuse | 2020 | | |
|--|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Total | 23 | 6 | 29 |
| Abandoned | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Neglected | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surrendered | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexually Abused | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexually Exploited | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physically Abused | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children in Situation/Involved in Armed Conflict | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Child Labor | 23 | 6 | 29 |
| Child Trafficking | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children with Disability | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children in Conflict with the Law | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others (children in various disability, orphan, street children, etc.) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Recruitment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Foundling | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Caraga

In 2020, there were 29 reported cases of child abuse served through the Community-Based Social Welfare Programs/Projects of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Of the total cases, 23 were girls and 6 were boys.

Among the different types of abuse, only the child labor cases had the record in 2020.

Table 7.3 Unduplicated Number of Clients Served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)/Child Intervention System (CIS) Through Community-Based Social Welfare Programs/Projects by Clientele Category and Sex, Caraga: 2016 and 2017

| Clientele Category | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Caraga | 2,355 | 303 | 2,786 | 7,932 | 1,354 | 9,514 |
| Families | n/a | n/a | 128 | n/a | n/a | 228 |
| Children | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Youth | 175 | 81 | 256 | 694 | 380 | 1,074 |
| Women | 1,722 | n/a | 1,722 | 4,966 | n/a | 4,966 |
| Persons with Disability | 11 | 9 | 20 | 46 | 36 | 82 |
| Senior Citizen | 447 | 213 | 660 | 2,222 | 938 | 3,160 |

n/a—not applicable

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Caraga

In 2017, the unduplicated number of clients served in CIU/CIS and through community-based programs and services totaled to 9,514, around 3.4 times of those served in 2016. Of this number, 7,932 were female while 1,354 were male. Among the different clientele categories, the women category had the highest number of clients served with 4,966 clients. It was followed by senior citizens with a total of 3,160 clients.

Table 7.4 Number of Trafficked Victims Served Through Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) by Age-Group and Sex, Caraga: 2020

| Age-Group | 2020 | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Total | 43 | 24 | 67 |
| Below 13 years | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 13 - 17 Years | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| 18 - 22 Years | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| 23 - 28 Years | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| 29 - 33 Years | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 34 - 40 Years | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 40 Years and Above | 3 | 2 | 5 |

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Caraga

In 2020, there were 67 cases of trafficked victims served through CIU of DSWD. Of the total, 43 (64.2%) were women while 24 (35.8%) were men.

The data also shows that most of the trafficked victims were aged 23 to 28 years old (17 cases), followed by those aged 18 to 22 years old with 12 cases.

Table 7.5 Number of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP)/ Number of Cases of Child Abuse Served Through Center/ Residential-Based Social Welfare Programs/Projects by Case Category and Sex, Caraga: 2016 and 2017

| Case Category | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Caraga | 50 | 69 | 119 | 50 | 113 | 163 |
| Abandoned | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Neglected | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Voluntary Committed/Surrendered | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physically Abused/Maltreated | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexually Abused | 29 | 0 | 29 | 36 | 0 | 36 |
| Sexually Exploited | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Victims of Child Labor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Victims of Armed Conflict | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Victims of Child Trafficking | 8 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Street Children | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children with Disabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children in Conflict with the Law | 3 | 69 | 72 | 6 | 113 | 119 |
| Others: Illegal Recruitment | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dependents | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 |

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Caraga

In 2017, there were 163 cases of child abuse served through center/residential-based social welfare programs/projects in the region. With this number, 113 (69.3%) were males while 50 (30.7%) were females. The majority of the cases recorded were children in conflict with the law with a total of 119 cases (73.0%).

Table 7.6 Number of Beneficiaries of Sustainable Livelihood Program by Sex and Province, Caraga: 2017

| Province | Women | Men | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Caraga | 6,919 | 5,006 | 11,925 |
| Agusan del Norte | 989 | 608 | 1,597 |
| Agusan del Sur | 1,958 | 1,911 | 3,869 |
| Dinagat Islands | 673 | 310 | 983 |
| Surigao del Norte | 1,799 | 1,345 | 3,144 |
| Surigao del Sur | 1,500 | 832 | 2,332 |

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Caraga

There was a total of 11,925 beneficiaries of the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) in 2017. Of this figure, 6,919 (58.0%) were women while 5,006 (42.0%) were men.

Among the provinces in the region, Agusan del Sur had the most number of beneficiaries with 3,869 beneficiaries, followed by Surigao del Norte with 3,144 beneficiaries.

Table 7.7 Poverty Incidence for Basic Sectors, Caraga: 2015 and 2018 (in percent)

| Sector | 2015^r | 2018 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|
| Children | 50.4 | 39.8 |
| Fishermen | 48.6 | 28.6 |
| Farmers | 52.6 | 40.7 |
| Women | 39.6 | 30.4 |
| Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers | 37.3 | 29.2 |
| Youth | 35.7 | 27.9 |
| Individuals Residing in Urban Areas | 32.1 | 21.1 |
| Migrant and Formal Sector Workers | 20.0 | 28.7 |
| Senior Citizen | 30.3 | 18.8 |

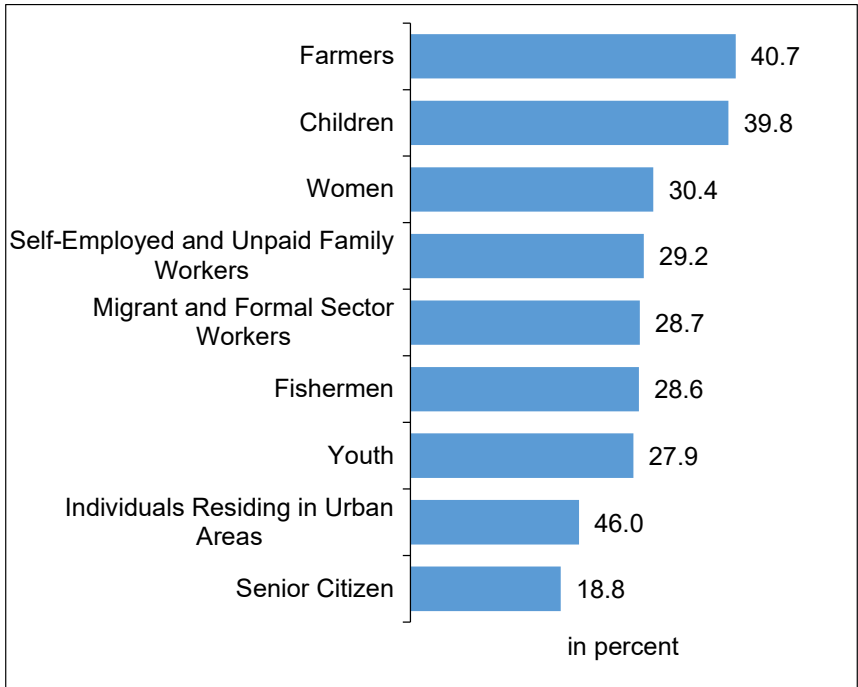
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Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Caraga

Poverty incidence refers to the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals.

Republic Act 8425, otherwise known as the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, defines the basic sector as the disadvantaged or marginalized sectors of the Philippine society.

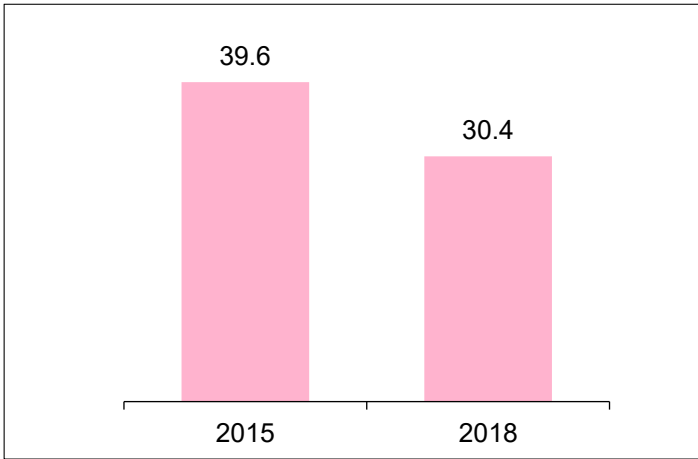
The preceding table shows that in 2018, the farmers, and the children sectors remained to be the poorest sectors in terms of poverty incidences with the inclusion of women sector in the list replacing fishermen.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Caraga

Figure 7.1 Poverty Incidence for Basic Sectors, Caraga: 2018

The figure above shows that in 2018, the farmers sector was the poorest sector in Caraga in terms of poverty incidence at 40.7 percent. This was followed by the children and the women sectors at 39.8 percent and 30.4 percent, respectively.

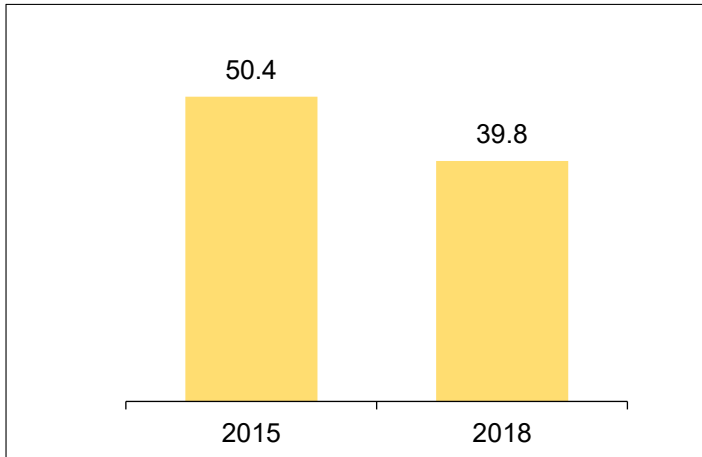


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Caraga

Figure 7.2 Poverty Incidence for Women, Caraga: 2015 and 2018

In 2018, the poverty incidence for women in Caraga was 30.4 percent. This means that 30.4 percent of the total number of women in the region were living in poverty. Those were women who belong to families whose incomes were not sufficient to meet their basic food and non-food needs.

A decreasing trend was observed for the poverty incidences of women from 2015 to 2018.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Caraga

Figure 7.3 Poverty Incidence among Children, Caraga: 2015 and 2018

The poverty incidence among children in 2018 was 39.8 percent; that is, about two in five children was living in poverty. This means that almost 40% of the total number of children in the region belong to families whose income was not sufficient to meet their food and non-food needs.

Chapter 8

PUBLIC LIFE

The active participation of women and men in society plays a vital role in the progress of the community and the nation in general. The women and men have equal rights, life prospects and opportunities, and the power to shape their own lives and contribute to society.

This chapter illustrates the involvement of women and men in government service, politics and decision-making structures in the country. Specifically, this chapter presents data on the number of registered voters and voting turnout, women and men politicians, government personnel, judges and prosecutors. These data are provided by the Commission on Elections, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Civil Service Commission (CSC), Supreme Court and the Regional Prosecutor's Office.

Table 8.1 Number of Registered Voters and Voters Turnout by Sex and Province, Caraga: 2019

| Election Year/ Region/ Province | Number of Registered Voters | | Number of Registered Voters Who Actually Voted | | Voting Percentage | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| 2019 | | | | | | |
| Total | 869,513 | 891,069 | 701,032 | 712,417 | 80.62 | 79.95 |
| Agusan del Norte | 238,278 | 239,381 | 194,514 | 194,150 | 81.63 | 81.11 |
| Agusan del Sur | 207,485 | 215,745 | 163,988 | 170,960 | 79.04 | 79.24 |
| Surigao del Norte | 181,145 | 186,160 | 149,111 | 149,829 | 82.32 | 80.48 |
| Surigao del Sur | 203,182 | 210,411 | 163,216 | 167,261 | 80.33 | 79.49 |
| Dinagat Islands | 39,423 | 39,372 | 30,203 | 30,217 | 76.61 | 76.75 |

Source: Commission on Election, Caraga

In 2019, a total of 1,760,582 voters were registered with the Commission on Election. Of this, 49.4 percent (869,513) were women while 50.6 percent (891,069) were men. Of the total registered voters, 80.3 percent actually voted with 1,413,449. Women posted a higher percentage voting as compared to their male counterparts across the three provinces namely Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Norte, and Surigao del Sur in the 2019 election.

Table 8.2 Number of Elected Government Officials in National and Local Elections by Position and Sex, Caraga: 2019

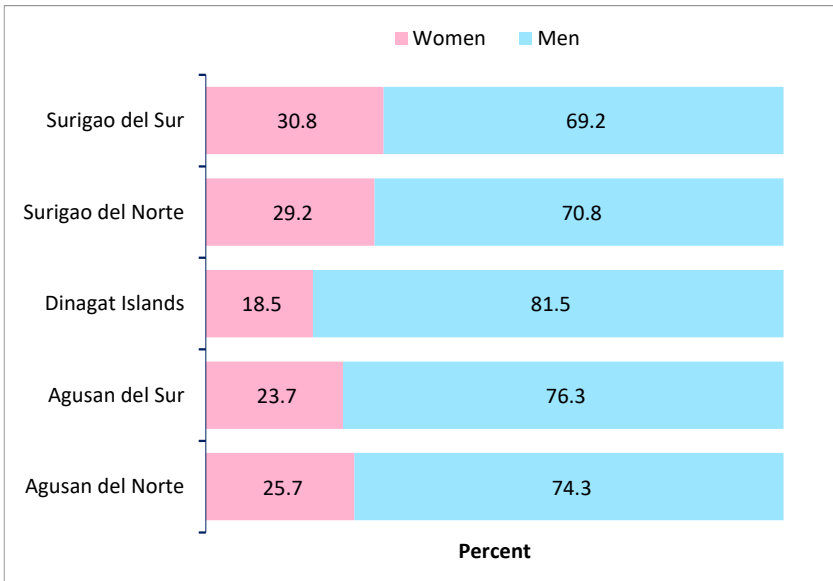
| Election Year/ Elected Position | Women | | Men | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 2019 | | | | | | |
| Total | 217 | 26.9 | 590 | 73.1 | 807 | 100.0 |
| Congresspersons | 1 | 11.1 | 8 | 88.9 | 9 | 100.0 |
| Governors | 1 | 20.0 | 4 | 80.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Vice-Governors | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100.0 | 5 | 100.0 |
| Board Members | 13 | 28.3 | 33 | 71.7 | 46 | 100.0 |
| Mayors | 31 | 42.5 | 42 | 57.5 | 73 | 100.0 |
| Vice-Mayors | 10 | 13.7 | 63 | 86.3 | 73 | 100.0 |
| Municipal Councilors | 161 | 27.0 | 435 | 73.0 | 596 | 100.0 |

Source: Commission on Election, Caraga

The number of elected men consistently dominated their women counterparts in national and local election in 2019.

Of the total 807 locally elected officials in 2019, 217 (26.9%) were women and 590 (73.1%) were men. Women elected as mayors, vice-mayors, and municipal councilors posted a percentage share of 42.5%, 13.7%, and 27.0% respectively in 2019.

Among the positions, municipal councilor had the most number of women as well as of men.



Source: Commission on Election, Caraga

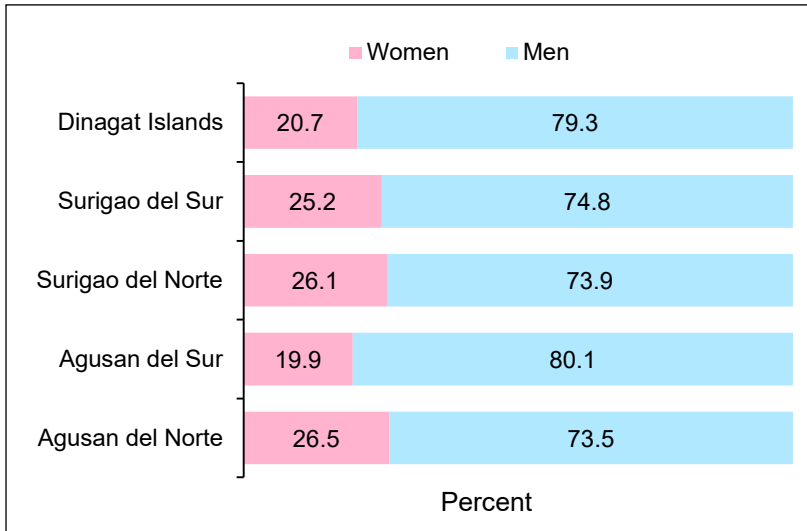
Figure 8.1 Proportion of Elected Officials in National and Local Elections by Sex and Province, Caraga: 2019

In 2019, men officials dominated in all provinces in the region. On the other hand, the highest proportion of elected women officials was recorded in Surigao del Sur with 30.8 percent share in 2019. This was followed by Surigao del Norte at 29.2 percent.

**Table 8.3 Number of Elected Government Officials in
Barangay by Sex, Position and Province, Caraga:
2013 and 2016**

| Elected Position/ Region/Province | Women | | Men | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 2013 | | | | |
| Barangay Captains | | | | |
| Total | 278 | 21.9 | 993 | 78.1 |
| Agusan del Norte | 45 | 27.6 | 118 | 72.4 |
| Agusan del Sur | 59 | 18.9 | 253 | 81.1 |
| Surigao del Norte | 87 | 25.3 | 257 | 74.7 |
| Surigao del Sur | 62 | 19.6 | 255 | 80.4 |
| Dinagat Islands | 25 | 18.5 | 110 | 81.5 |
| Barangay Councilors | | | | |
| Total | 2,688 | 31.4 | 5,866 | 68.6 |
| Agusan del Norte | 403 | 35.6 | 728 | 64.4 |
| Agusan del Sur | 606 | 27.9 | 1,563 | 72.1 |
| Surigao del Norte | 818 | 34.5 | 1,553 | 65.5 |
| Surigao del Sur | 640 | 29.5 | 1,527 | 70.5 |
| Dinagat Islands | 221 | 30.9 | 495 | 69.1 |
| 2016 | | | | |
| Barangay Captains | | | | |
| Total | 335 | 24.1 | 1,055 | 75.9 |
| Agusan del Norte | 67 | 26.5 | 186 | 73.5 |
| Agusan del Sur | 62 | 19.9 | 250 | 80.1 |
| Surigao del Norte | 104 | 26.1 | 295 | 73.9 |
| Surigao del Sur | 78 | 25.2 | 232 | 74.8 |
| Dinagat Islands | 24 | 20.7 | 92 | 79.3 |
| Barangay Councilors | | | | |
| Total | 3,329 | 33.9 | 6,483 | 66.1 |
| Agusan del Norte | 609 | 34.4 | 1,162 | 65.6 |
| Agusan del Sur | 620 | 28.4 | 1,565 | 71.6 |
| Surigao del Norte | 1,108 | 38.5 | 1,772 | 61.5 |
| Surigao del Sur | 697 | 32.2 | 1,465 | 67.8 |
| Dinagat Islands | 295 | 36.2 | 519 | 63.8 |

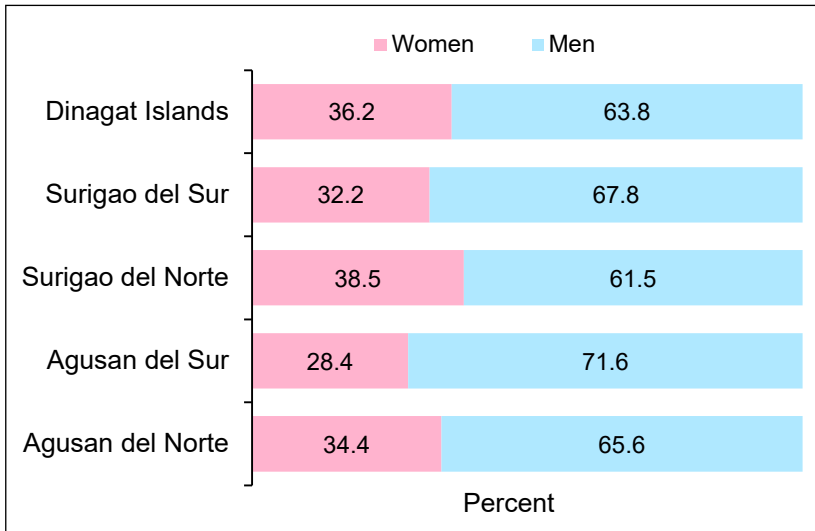
Source: Commission on Election, Caraga



Source: Department of Interior and Local Government, Caraga

Figure 8.2 Proportion of Elected Barangay Captains in Barangay Elections by Sex and Province, Caraga: 2018

In 2018, men dominated the barangay captain positions in all provinces in Caraga. Meanwhile, among the five provinces, Agusan del Norte recorded the highest proportion of women barangay captains with 26.5 percent share. This was followed by Surigao del Norte at 26.1 percent and Surigao del Sur at 25.2 percent.



Source: Department of Interior and Local Government, Caraga

Figure 8.3 Proportion of Elected Barangay Councilors in Barangay Elections by Sex and Province, Caraga: 2018

During the 2018 barangay elections, men dominated the barangay councilor positions across the five provinces while their women counterpart comprised about one-third of the total number of barangay councilors. Surigao del Norte recorded the highest proportion of women barangay councilors with 38.5 percent.

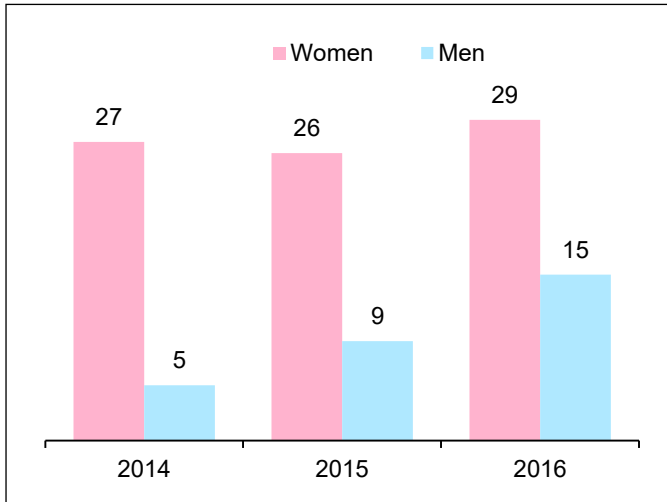
Table 8.4 Number of Government Personnel by Level of Position and Sex, Caraga: 2016 and 2017

| Level of Position | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Women | Men | Total | Women | Men | Total |
| Total | 45,988 | 35,793 | 81,781 | 50,870 | 37,251 | 88,121 |
| Career Positions | 32,769 | 17,869 | 50,638 | 36,096 | 18,124 | 54,220 |
| First Level | 5,311 | 5,351 | 10,662 | 5,731 | 5,098 | 10,829 |
| Permanent | 5,094 | 5,198 | 10,292 | 5,685 | 5,041 | 10,726 |
| Temporary | 189 | 104 | 293 | 20 | 52 | 72 |
| Substitute | 28 | 49 | 77 | 26 | 5 | 31 |
| Second Level | 27,425 | 12,456 | 39,881 | 30,313 | 12,953 | 43,266 |
| Permanent | 26,560 | 11,099 | 37,659 | 29,383 | 12,550 | 41,933 |
| Temporary | 473 | 1,261 | 1,734 | 542 | 282 | 824 |
| Substitute | 392 | 96 | 488 | 388 | 121 | 509 |
| Third Level | 33 | 62 | 95 | 52 | 73 | 125 |
| Non-Career Positions | 1,792 | 2,884 | 4,676 | 2,169 | 2,683 | 4,852 |
| First Level | 1,080 | 1,785 | 2,865 | 1,272 | 1,769 | 3,041 |
| Coterm | 239 | 379 | 618 | 171 | 353 | 524 |
| Casual | 808 | 1,378 | 2,186 | 985 | 1,353 | 2,338 |
| Contractual | 33 | 28 | 61 | 116 | 63 | 179 |
| Second Level | 711 | 1,094 | 1,805 | 897 | 910 | 1,807 |
| Coterm | 337 | 235 | 572 | 96 | 152 | 248 |
| Casual | 132 | 130 | 262 | 77 | 79 | 156 |
| Contractual | 49 | 30 | 79 | 604 | 162 | 766 |
| Elective | 193 | 699 | 892 | 120 | 517 | 637 |
| Third Level | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Job Order | 8,689 | 11,755 | 20,444 | 9,676 | 12,538 | 22,214 |
| Contract of Service | 2,558 | 3,015 | 5,573 | 2,369 | 3,342 | 5,711 |
| Persons with Disability | 55 | 106 | 161 | 119 | 111 | 230 |
| Indigenous | 125 | 164 | 289 | 441 | 453 | 894 |

Source: Civil Service Commission, Caraga

The number of government personnel in the region increased by 6,340 (7.8%) from 2016 to 2017. There was a total of 88,121 government personnel in Caraga in 2017 wherein 57.7 percent were women while 42.3 percent were men.

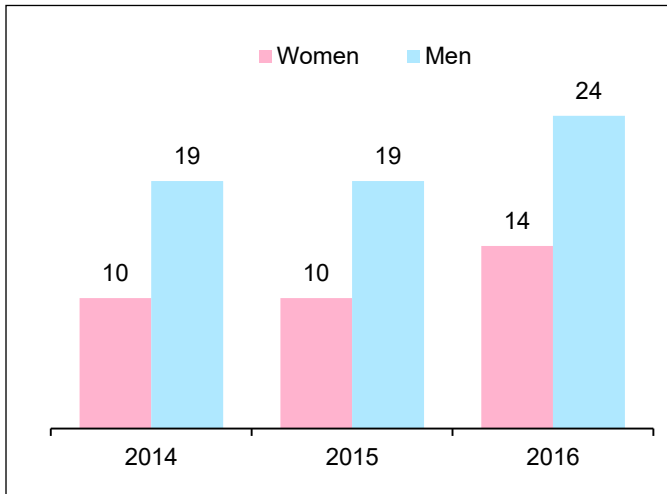
Of the total number of government employees, 61.5 percent (54,220) were holding career positions while 5.5 percent (4,852) were holding non-career positions. The remaining 33.0 percent (29,049) were a variety of positions such as Job Order, Contract of Service, Persons with Disability, or Indigenous People.



Source: Supreme Court

Figure 8.4 Number of Judges by Sex, Caraga: 2014-2016

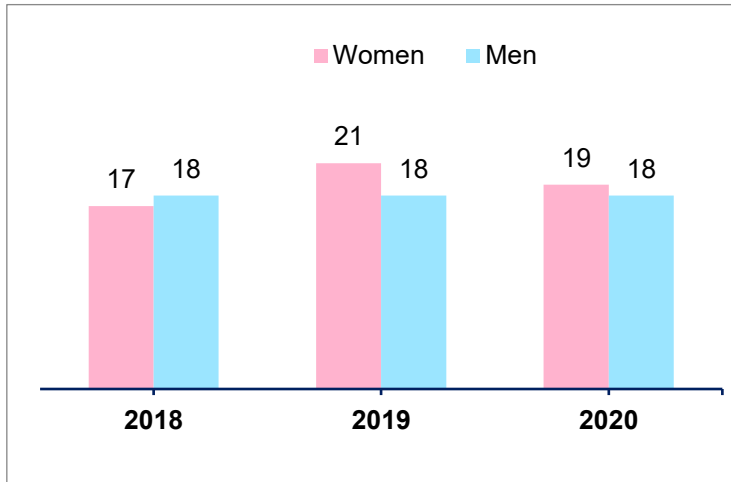
From 2014 to 2016, there were more women judges than men In Caraga. Of the forty-four (44) judges in 2016, 29 (65.9%) were women and 15 (34.1%) were men.



Source: Prosecutor's Office

Figure 8.5 Number of Prosecutors by Sex, Caraga: 2014-2016

In 2016, there was a total of 38 prosecutors in the region and the majority of them were men. More than one-third (36.8 percent) of the prosecutors in the region were women.

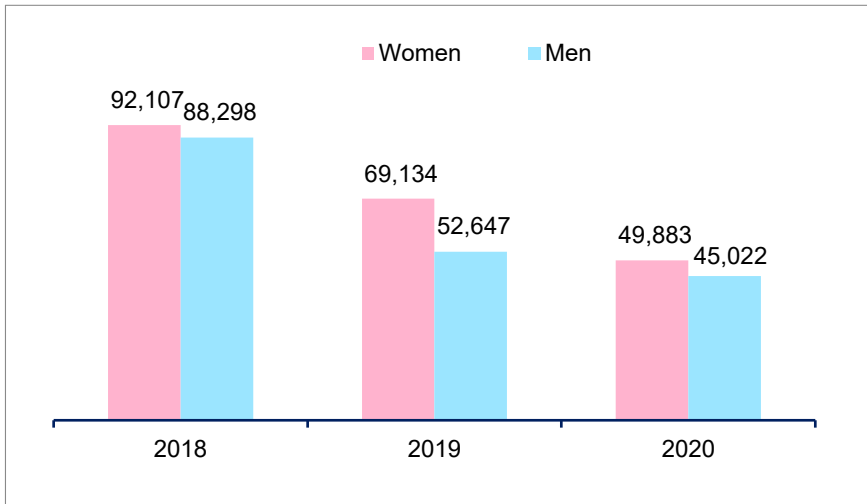


Source: Public Attorney's Office

Figure 8.6 Number of Government Lawyers by Sex, Caraga: 2018-2020

There were more women government lawyers than men from 2019 to 2020 in Caraga while in 2018, men dominated in terms of the number of government lawyers.

Out of the 37 government lawyers in 2020, 19 (51.4%) were women and 18 (48.6%) were men.



Source: Public Attorney's Office

Figure 8.7 Number of Clientele Assisted by the Public Attorney's Office by Sex, Caraga: 2018-2020

From 2018 to 2020, a decreasing trend was observed and there were more women clienteles assisted by the Public Attorney's Office in the region. Of the 94,905 clienteles in 2020, 52.6 percent were women and 47.4 percent were men.

Chapter 9

PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Crime and violence are development issues. The high rate of crimes and violence have both direct effects on human welfare in the short-run and longer-run effects on economic growth and social development⁹.

Statistical data on various crimes committed serves as a basis to strengthen anti-criminality measures. For statistical purposes and to create a standardized definition of crime classification, crime is further divided into index and non-index crimes. Index crimes, as defined by the Philippine National Police (PNP), involve crimes against persons such as murder, homicide, physical injury and rape, and crimes against property such as robbery, theft, carjacking/ carjacking and cattle rustling. Non-index crimes, on the other hand, are violations of special laws such as illegal logging or local ordinances.

This chapter contains data on the number of index and non-index crimes by province; the number of index crimes by type; number of women and men in peacekeeping by province, number of clients assisted by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR); and number of children in conflict with the law. It also presents the number of fire personnel and fire incidence in the region. Data were provided by the Philippine National Police (PNP), Commission on Human Rights, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP).

⁹ *Crime, Violence and Development: Trends, Costs, and Policy Options in the Caribbean (A Joint Report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Latin America and the Caribbean Region of the World Bank), March 2007*

Table 9.1 Number of Index and Non-Index Crimes by Province and Highly Urbanized City, Caraga: 2015, 2016 and 2017

| Year/Province/City | Index Crimes | Non-Index Crimes | Total |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | | | |
| Total | 5,194 | 9,137 | 14,331 |
| Agusan del Norte | 300 | 756 | 1,056 |
| Agusan del Sur | 703 | 1,703 | 2,406 |
| Surigao del Norte | 1,319 | 1,812 | 3,131 |
| Surigao del Sur | 1,039 | 1,769 | 2,808 |
| Dinagat Islands | 241 | 316 | 557 |
| Butuan City | 1,592 | 2,781 | 4,373 |
| 2016 | | | |
| Total | 2,594 | 7,435 | 10,029 |
| Agusan del Norte | 288 | 746 | 1,034 |
| Agusan del Sur | 438 | 1,282 | 1,720 |
| Surigao del Norte | 613 | 1,532 | 2,145 |
| Surigao del Sur | 599 | 1,706 | 2,305 |
| Dinagat Islands | 165 | 328 | 493 |
| Butuan City | 491 | 1,841 | 2,332 |
| 2017 | | | |
| Total | 1,891 | 6,278 | 8,169 |
| Agusan del Norte | 192 | 761 | 953 |
| Agusan del Sur | 415 | 1,141 | 1,556 |
| Surigao del Norte | 458 | 1,167 | 1,625 |
| Surigao del Sur | 382 | 1,524 | 1,906 |
| Dinagat Islands | 80 | 170 | 250 |
| Butuan City | 364 | 1,515 | 1,879 |

Source: Philippine National Police, Caraga

The data shows that in 2017, there was an 18.5 percent decrease in the total number of index and non-index crimes from 2016. From 10,029 index and non-index crimes in 2016, it went down to 8,169 in the following year. Index crimes are crimes against persons and property while non-index crimes are violations of special laws, like illegal logging and gambling.

Butuan City and all the provinces in the region also posted a decreasing trend in the total number of index and non-index crimes. Among the five provinces, Dinagat Islands recorded the highest percentage decrease of 49.3 percent, followed by Surigao del Norte with 24.2 percent from 2016 to 2017

Table 9.2 Number of Index Crimes by Type, Caraga: 2020

| Type of Crime | 2020 | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|
| | Women | Men |
| Total | 566 | 675 |
| Crime vs Person | 410 | 389 |
| Murder | 28 | 201 |
| Homicide | 1 | 35 |
| Physical Injuries | 62 | 121 |
| Rape | 319 | 32 |
| Crime vs Property | 156 | 286 |
| Robbery | 69 | 92 |
| Theft | 79 | 154 |
| Carnapping | 6 | 38 |
| Castle Rustling | 2 | 2 |

Source: Philippine National Police, Caraga

The number of index crimes in 2020 reached 1,241 in the region. Most of the crimes are committed versus persons with women (410) and rape recorded the top crime with 319. Meanwhile, for the crimes committed versus property, theft posted the highest with 233 for both men and women.

Among the crimes committed against a person in 2020, rape had the highest recorded incidence with 351. On the other, the castle rustling had the lowest number of cases for crimes against property with only 4.

Table 9.3 Peacekeeping Personnel by Sex and Province/Highly Urbanized City/Office, Caraga: 2020

| Region/Province/City | Women | | Men | | Total | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Caraga | 1,522 | 21.0 | 5,720 | 79.0 | 7,242 | 100.0 |
| Regional Headquarters | 292 | 15.9 | 1,541 | 84.1 | 1,833 | 100.0 |
| Regional Mobile Force Batallions (RMFB) | 62 | 10.4 | 532 | 89.6 | 594 | 100.0 |
| Agusan del Norte | 192 | 26.0 | 547 | 74.0 | 739 | 100.0 |
| Agusan del Sur | 179 | 21.0 | 672 | 79.0 | 851 | 100.0 |
| Surigao del Norte | 247 | 23.1 | 820 | 76.9 | 1,067 | 100.0 |
| Surigao del Sur | 257 | 23.9 | 818 | 76.1 | 1,075 | 100.0 |
| Dinagat Islands | 101 | 30.7 | 228 | 69.3 | 329 | 100.0 |
| Butuan City | 192 | 25.5 | 562 | 74.5 | 754 | 100.0 |

Source: *Philippine National Police, Caraga*

In 2020, there was a total of 7,242 Peacekeeping Personnel in the region. Of the total, 21.0 percent (1,522) were women while 79.0 percent (5,720) were men.

Among the provinces and highly urbanized city, Dinagat Islands posted the highest percentage share of women peacekeeping personnel with 30.7 percent while Agusan del Sur had the lowest percentage share of women with only 21.0 percent.

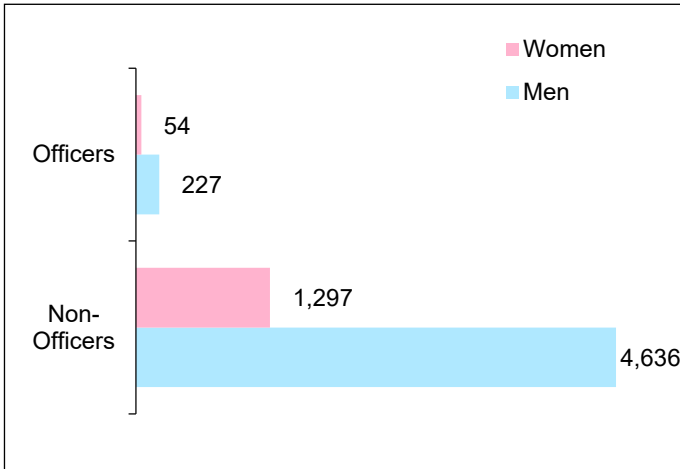
Table 9.4 Number of Peacekeeping Personnel by Sex and Rank/ Position, Caraga: December 2017

| Rank/Position | Women | Men | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 1,351 | 4,863 | 6,214 |
| Police Commissioned Officers | 54 | 227 | 281 |
| Chief Superintendent | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Senior Superintendent | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| Superintendent | 2 | 23 | 25 |
| Chief Inspector | 15 | 42 | 57 |
| Senior Inspector | 33 | 100 | 133 |
| Inspector | 4 | 47 | 51 |
| Police Non-Commissioned Officers | 1,297 | 4,636 | 5,933 |
| Senior Police Officer IV | 18 | 182 | 200 |
| Senior Police Officer III | 39 | 129 | 168 |
| Senior Police Officer II | 68 | 359 | 427 |
| Senior Police Officer I | 69 | 306 | 375 |
| Police Officer III | 81 | 534 | 615 |
| Police Officer II | 226 | 949 | 1,175 |
| Police Officer I | 554 | 2,090 | 2,644 |
| Non-Uniform Police | 242 | 87 | 329 |

Source: *Philippine National Police, Caraga*

In 2017, the majority of peacekeeping personnel were holding the rank of Police Officer I. They accounted for 42.5 percent of the total number of peacekeeping personnel. They were followed by Police Officer II which comprised 18.9 percent of the total number of peacekeeping personnel.

Out of the total population of peacekeeping personnel in the region, 78.26 percent (4,863) were men while 21.74 percent (1,351) were women.



Source: Philippine National Police

Figure 9.1 Number of Police Personnel by Sex and Rank, Caraga: 2017

Of the 6,214 police personnel in Caraga in December 2017, 281 or 4.52 percent were officers while 5,933 or 95.48 percent were non-officers.

Table 9.5 Number of Clients Assisted by the Commission on Human Rights by Classification of Offense and Sex, Caraga: 2020

| Classification of Offense | 2020 | | |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Total | 4 | 84 | 88 |
| Physical Injuries | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Alarm & Scandal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grave Threats | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Violation of RA 9262 (Violation Against Women and their Children) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murder | 2 | 46 | 48 |
| Light Threats | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frustrated Murder | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Torture | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Less Serious Physical Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unlawful Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maltreatment of Prisoner | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arbitrary & Illegal Detention | 1 | 18 | 19 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Irregularity in the Performance of Duty | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arbitrary Deprivation of Liberty | 1 | 18 | 19 |
| Grave Coercion | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Homicide | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grave Oral Defamation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slight Physical Injuries | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Violation of Freedom of Association & Expression | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Light Threats | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Commission on Human Rights, Caraga

In 2020, there was a total of 88 clients assisted by the Commission on Human Rights in Caraga. Of the total number of clients assisted in 2020, 4 (4.5%) were women while 84 (95.5%) were men. Of the total offenses listed above, murder cases had the most number of clients with a total of 48, followed by the Arbitrary & Illegal Detention, and Arbitrary Deprivation of Liberty with the same number of clients of 19.

Table 9.6 Number of Detained Children in Conflict with the Law by Type of Crime Committed, Caraga: 2020

| Type of Crime Committed | 2020 | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Girls | Boys | Total |
| Total | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Violation of RA 9165 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murder | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carnapping | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Violation of RA 10591 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Caraga

In 2020, there were 3 detained children in conflict with the law - all of which were boys. Of the total number, 2 were detained in robbery, and 1 in others.

Table 9.7 Fire Personnel by Sex and Province, Caraga: 2020

| Region/Province | Women | | Men | | Total | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 222 | 21.6 | 804 | 78.4 | 1026 | 100.0 |
| Regional Office | 32 | 26.7 | 88 | 73.3 | 120 | 100.0 |
| Agusan del Norte | 41 | 21.8 | 147 | 78.2 | 188 | 100.0 |
| Agusan del Sur | 30 | 16.6 | 151 | 83.4 | 181 | 100.0 |
| Surigao del Norte | 64 | 24.5 | 197 | 75.5 | 261 | 100.0 |
| Surigao del Sur | 49 | 22.5 | 169 | 77.5 | 218 | 100.0 |
| Dinagat Islands | 6 | 10.3 | 52 | 89.7 | 58 | 100.0 |

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection, Caraga

Of the total number of Fire Personnel, 21.6 percent were women while 78.4 percent were men. The Regional Office of the Bureau of Fire Protection posted the highest percentage of women personnel with 26.7 percent while the Province of Dinagat Islands posted the lowest percentage of women fire personnel with 10.3 percent.

Table 9.8 Number of Fire Personnel by Sex and Rank/Position, Caraga: 2020

| Rank/Position | Women | Men | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Total | 222 | 804 | 1,026 |
| Commissioned Officers | 7 | 21 | 28 |
| Fire Senior Superintendent | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Fire Superintendent | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Fire Chief Inspector | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Fire Senior Inspector | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Fire Inspector | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks | 215 | 783 | 998 |
| Senior Fire Officer IV | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Senior Fire Officer III | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| Senior Fire Officer II | 7 | 45 | 52 |
| Senior Fire Officer I | 17 | 64 | 81 |
| Fire Officer III | 26 | 75 | 101 |
| Fire Officer II | 27 | 106 | 133 |
| Fire Officer I | 131 | 460 | 591 |
| Non-Uniform | 2 | 7 | 9 |

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection, Caraga

Of the 1,026 fire personnel in Caraga in 2020, 28 were commissioned officers while 998 were holding non-commissioned officer ranks. Of the total population of fire personnel, majority of them or about 591 personnel were holding the rank of Fire Officer I. This rank also had the highest number of women personnel with 131. On the other hand, the Fire Senior Superintendent, Fire Superintendent, and Fire Chief Inspector positions were all occupied by men.

Table 9.9 Number of Fire Incidence, Death and Injuries by Sex and Province, Caraga: 2020

| Province | Fire Incidence | Death | | | Injuries | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------|-----|-------|----------|-----|-------|
| | | Women | Men | Total | Women | Men | Total |
| 2020 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 415 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Agusan del Norte | 161 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Agusan del Sur | 80 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Surigao del Norte | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surigao del Sur | 81 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Dinagat Islands | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection, Caraga

In 2020, the total number of fire incidence in the region rose to 415. Of these incidences, 6 people were reported dead while 12 were injured. Among the five provinces, Agusan del Norte posted the highest number of fire incidences with 161, as well as the highest number of recorded injuries related to the fire incidence (4) along with Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur having the same number of recorded injuries. This was followed by Surigao del Sur with 81 incidences.

Chapter 10

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The government recognizes Violence Against Women (VAW) as a pervasive social problem. Hence, it has put in place various laws and mechanisms that will protect women from violence and threats to their personal safety and security, thereby ensuring that their constitutional rights are preserved and upheld.

Children, on the other hand, are also vulnerable to abuse considering their physical attributes and developmental status. Due to this vulnerability, it is the government's responsibility to ensure that their rights are protected and upheld, especially when the people expected to care for them are the one's abusing them.

This chapter presents the number of reported cases of violence against women and children in 2020 based on the data provided by the Philippine National Police (PNP). Information about the place of occurrence of such incidences are also presented.

Table 10.1 Cases of Violence Against Women by Classification of Offense, Caraga: 2020

| Classification of Offense | 2020 | |
|---|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Total | 1,149 | 100.0 |
| RA No. 8353 (Rape) | 79 | 6.9 |
| Incestuous Rape | 0 | 0.0 |
| Attempted Rape | 0 | 0.0 |
| Acts of Lasciviousness | 88 | 7.7 |
| Serious Physical Injuries (Article 263) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Less Serious Physical Injuries (Article 265) | 2 | 0.2 |
| Slight Serious Physical Injury and Management (Article 265) | 2 | 0.2 |
| RA 9262 | | |
| Physical Abuse | 535 | 46.6 |
| Sexual Abuse | 18 | 1.6 |
| Psychological Abuse | 340 | 29.6 |
| Economic Abuse | 65 | 5.7 |
| Concubinage (Art. 334) | 4 | 0.3 |
| Attempted / Frustrated Homicide | 1 | 0.1 |
| Attempted / Frustrated Murder | 1 | 0.1 |
| Attempted / Frustrated Parricide | 0 | 0.0 |
| RA No. 9995 (Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism) | 9 | 0.8 |
| RA No. 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment) | 4 | 0.3 |
| Forcible Abduction | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rape with Homicide | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: Philippine National Police, Caraga

In 2020, there were 1,149 cases reported under Violence Against Women and Children in the region. Among the identified offenses, physical abuse under RA 9262 posted the highest number of cases with 535.

There was no reported cases for incestuous rape, attempted rape, serious physical injuries (Article 263), attempted/frustrated parricide, and rape with homicide.

Table 10.2 Cases of Violence Against Children by Classification of Offense, Caraga: 2020

| Classification of Offense | 2020 | |
|--|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent |
| Total | 960 | 100.0 |
| RA No. 8353 (Rape) | 276 | 28.8 |
| Incestuous Rape | 0 | 0.0 |
| Attempted Rape | 0 | 0.0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0.0 |
| Acts of Lasciviousness | 77 | 8.0 |
| Physical Injuries / Intentional Mutilation | 0 | 0.0 |
| Less Serious Physical Injury (Article 265) | 1 | 0.1 |
| Slight Serious Physical Injury and Management (Article 265) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Violation of RA 9208 (TIP) | 9 | 0.9 |
| Child Prostitution | 0 | 0.0 |
| Murder | 1 | 0.1 |
| Attempted / Frustrated Homicide | 0 | 0.0 |
| Attempted / Frustrated Murder | 0 | 0.0 |
| Attempted / Frustrated Parricide | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rape with Homicide | 0 | 0.0 |
| Oral Defamation | 0 | 0.0 |
| RA No. 9995 (Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism) | 3 | 0.3 |
| RA No. 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment) | 1 | 0.1 |
| Worst Form of Child Labor (RA 9231) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kidnapping and Failure to Return Minor (Art. 270) | 4 | 0.4 |
| Abandoning Minor | 1 | 0.1 |
| Abandonment of Minor by Person Entrusted with his Custody (Art. 277) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Qualified Seduction (Art. 337) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Simple Seduction (Art. 338) | 1 | 0.1 |
| Forcible Seduction (Art. 342) | 1 | 0.1 |
| Consented Seduction (Art. 343) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Serious Physical Injury (Art. 263) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Acts of Abuse | 585 | 60.9 |

Source: Philippine National Police, Caraga

Table 10.3 Cases of Violence Against Children by Place of Occurrence and Province, Caraga: 2020

| Province | Place of Occurrence | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | Home | Public Places | School | Private Places | Total |
| Total | 534 | 291 | 15 | 120 | 960 |
| Agusan del Norte | 181 | 109 | 3 | 41 | 334 |
| Agusan del Sur | 115 | 44 | 5 | 16 | 180 |
| Surigao del Norte | 74 | 82 | 3 | 30 | 189 |
| Surigao del Sur | 154 | 45 | 2 | 24 | 225 |
| Dinagat Islands | 10 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 32 |

Source: Philippine National Police, Caraga

In 2020, there was a total of 960 reported cases of violence against children in the region. Most of the cases occurred at home with 534 (55.6%) followed by public places with 291 (30.3%).

Among the provinces, Agusan del Norte posted the highest number of recorded cases of violence committed against children in 2020 with 334 cases, followed by Surigao del Sur with 225 and Surigao del Norte with 189.

Chapter 11

ENVIRONMENT

One essential factor in sustainable development is the environment, as natural resources are utilized to help drive certain economic activities. As such, environmental sustainability is necessary to support the 2020 agenda.

This chapter presents the contribution of men and women to the environment. Specifically, it presents the number of business operators who applied for Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) and Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC) from the Environmental Management Bureau.

Table 11.1 Number of Women and Men Business Owners/ Operators Who Applied for Clearance by Type and Province, Caraga: 2020

| Region/Province/ Type of Permit | 2020 | | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|
| | Women | Men | Total |
| Total | | | |
| Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) | 57 | 119 | 176 |
| Certificate of Non - Coverage (CNC) | 147 | 553 | 700 |
| Agusan del Norte | | | |
| Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) | 7 | 23 | 30 |
| Certificate of Non - Coverage (CNC) | 46 | 66 | 112 |
| Agusan del Sur | | | |
| Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) | 15 | 27 | 42 |
| Certificate of Non - Coverage (CNC) | 32 | 92 | 124 |
| Surigao del Norte | | | |
| Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) | 20 | 42 | 62 |
| Certificate of Non - Coverage (CNC) | 52 | 142 | 194 |
| Surigao del Sur | | | |
| Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) | 12 | 23 | 35 |
| Certificate of Non - Coverage (CNC) | 13 | 213 | 226 |
| Dinagat Islands | | | |
| Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Certificate of Non - Coverage (CNC) | 4 | 40 | 44 |

Source: Environmental Management Bureau, Caraga

In 2020, there was a total of 176 applications for Environment Compliance Certificate (ECC) filed in the office of the Environment Management Bureau (EMB) of the region. Of this number, 119 were filed by men while 57 were filed by women. The data also shows that among the five provinces, Surigao del Norte had the most number of ECCs filed with 62 applications, followed by Agusan del Sur with 42.

On the other hand, there was a total of 700 applications for Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC) in the region. Of this figure, 553 or 79.0% were filed by men while 147 (21.0%) were filed by women. The data also shows that 226 of the total number of CNC were filed in Surigao del Norte with the most number of applications.

ANNEXES

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acts of Lasciviousness - acts that are lascivious in nature, which include but are not limited to intentional touching, either direct or through clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or buttocks; or the introduction of any object into the genitalia, anus or mouth of any child whether of the same or opposite sex with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; bestiality; masturbation; lascivious exhibition of the genital or pubic area of a person, etc..

Age of Dependency Ratio - is the ratio of a persons in the “dependent” ages (generally under age 15 and over 64) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years) in the population. It is sometimes divided into the old-age dependency (the ratio of people aged 65 and older to those aged 15-64 years) and the child dependency (ratio of people under 15 to those aged 15-64 years).

Battering - an act of inflicting physical harm on a woman resulting to physical and psychological/emotional distress preventing her from doing what she wishes or forcing her to behave in a manner that is unacceptable to her.

Career Service - characterized by entrance based on merit and fitness to be determined as far as practicable by competitive examination, or based on highly technical qualifications; opportunity for advancement to higher career positions; and security of tenure.

Child Abuse - the maltreatment, whether habitual or not, of a child, which includes any of the following: a) Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment ; b) Any act by deeds or words which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being; c) Unreasonable deprivation of her/his basic needs for survival such as food and shelter; d) Failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of her/his growth and development or in her/his permanent incapacity or death.

Child Labor - the illegal employment of children below 15 years old, or those below 18 years old in hazardous occupation.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) - the probability of dying between exact age one and age five, expressed as the number of deaths of children from exact age one to less than age five during a given period per 1,000 children surviving to age 12 months at the beginning of the period.

Child Sexual Abuse - the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of a child to engage in or assist another person to engage in sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct, or the molestation, prostitution, or incest with children.

Child Trafficking - the act of trading or dealing with children, including but not limited to, the buying and selling of children for money, or for any other consideration, or barter.

Children - individuals who are below 18 years of age.

Children in conflict with the Law—refers to anyone under 18 who comes into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offense.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances - are children in need of care and protection for their social adjustment and economic self-sufficiency. They may be classified as neglected, abandoned, physically and sexually abused or exploited to include also the street children, delinquents and offenders.

Children in Situation of Armed Conflict - children who are: a) members of displaced families as a result of armed conflict; b) physically weakened, orphaned or disabled as a result of armed conflict; c) combatants and those mobilized for other armed conflict-related activities; and d) disrupted from schooling due to armed conflict.

CLOA Holder - refers to a farmer - beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land he or she tills under Executive Order No. 6657 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. The CLOA is also a title issued to a farmer-beneficiaries either individually or collective.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Concubinage - an act of keeping a mistress in the conjugal dwelling, or shall have sexual intercourse, under scandalous circumstances, with a woman who is not his wife, or shall cohabit with her in any other place, shall be punished by prison correctional in its minimum and medium periods.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate - the number of women using contraceptive methods over the total number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old).

Crime Rate - number of crimes committed per 100,000 population.

Death - refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital function without capability of resuscitation).

Disability - refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

Economic Abuse - denial of access/control over economic resources. This includes but is not limited to: denial or withdrawal of financial support, prohibiting the woman to get a job, forcing the woman to get a job to support the family while her partner refuses to get a job of his own, control over conjugal finances, using family money for his vices, destroying household property, and other abuses that pertain to economic conditions.

Employed - include all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either: a) At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; OR b) With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Employment Rate - percentage of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Functional Literacy - represents a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeric skills. This skill must be sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and effectively in activities commonly occurring in his life situation that require a reasonable capability of communicating by written language.

Gender - the socially learned behaviour and expectations associated with two sexes. It also refers to the socially differentiated roles and characteristics attributed by a given culture to women and men.

Grave Coercion - an act of violence, threat or intimidation done by any person who, without any authority of law, prevents a woman from doing something not prohibited by law, or compel her to do something against her will, whether it be right or wrong.

Grave Threat - an expression and manifestation to do an act constituting a crime against the personhood, honor, and property of the woman victim and her family.

Household - a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.

Household Head - refers to the person responsible for care and organization of the household. He/She usually provides the chief source of income for the household. In the case of a household consisting of two or more unrelated persons sharing the same cooking facilities and meals, the head is usually the eldest male or female in the group regarded as such by the older members.

Household Population - the aggregate of private household population. Compared to total population, this excludes population enumerated in institutional households such as national/provincial/municipality/city jail/detention centers, military camps, tuberculosis pavilions, mental hospitals, leprosaria/leper colonies or drug rehabilitations centers.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Household Size - number of usual members in a private household.

Incest - sexual abuse committed against a child by a person who is related to her/him within fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity and who exercises influence, authority or moral ascendancy over her/him.

Index Crimes - refer to those violations of the penal code considered to have socio-economic significance, and occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. These include crimes versus person (murder, homicide, physical injury and rape), and crimes versus property (robbery and theft).

Infant Mortality Rate - the probability of dying between birth and age one, expressed as the number of infant deaths or deaths occurring before reaching 12 months of life in a given period per 1,000 live births.

Labor Force, (Persons in the Labor Force) - the population 15 years old and over whether employed or unemployed who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country.

Labor Force Participation Rate - proportion in percent of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over.

Less Serious Physical Injury - an act by any person who shall inflict upon a woman physical injuries not described in Articles 262-264, but which shall incapacitate the woman for labor for ten days or more, or shall require medical attendance for the same period.

Life Expectancy - represents the average number of years remaining to a person who survives to the beginning of a given age or interval x.

Live Birth - a complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Malicious Mischief - an act of causing damage to a woman obstructing her to perform public functions, or using any poisonous or corrosive substance on her.

Maternal Mortality Ratio - the ratio between the number of women who died (for reasons of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium) to the number of reported live births in a given year, expressed as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Neglected - children who were not provided with adequate food, clothing, shelter, basic education or medical care so as to seriously endanger the physical, mental, social and emotional growth and development of the child for reasons other than poverty.

Non-Index Crimes - refer to all other crimes not classified as index crimes. These are mostly composed of victimless offense (e.g., crimes against national security, crimes against the fundamental laws of the state, crimes against public order, crimes against public morals, and violations of special laws).

Nutritional Status - The condition of the body resulting from the intake, absorption, and utilization of food.

Population - total number of individuals in a territory at a specified time. It covers both nationals and aliens, native and foreign-born persons, internees, refugees and any other group physically present within the borders of a country at a specified time. In assembling national demographic statistics for publication, the basic aim has been to obtain data for the physically present (or "de facto") population rather than for the legally established resident (or "de jure") inhabitants.

Rape - a type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a person without that person's consent. The act may be carried out by physical force, coercion, abuse of authority, or against a person who is incapable of giving valid consent, such as one who is unconscious, incapacitated, has an intellectual disability or is below the legal age of consent.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Senior Citizen or Older Persons - refers to persons 60 years of age and over who need assistance to cope with and cushion the social and economic impact of the aging process otherwise known as RA 7432.

Sex Ratio - the ratio between males and females in a population expressed in number of males per 100 females.

Sexual Abuse - an act, which is sexual in nature, committed against a woman without her consent. Sexual abuses include but are not limited to the following: rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness; treating a woman as a sex object; making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks; physically attacking the sexual parts of her body; forcing her to watch pornographic video shows or see pornographic materials; catching the husband having sex with another woman in the marital bedroom; forcing the wife and mistress to sleep with the husband in the same room.

Simple Literacy - the ability to read and write with understanding simple messages in any language or dialect.

Simple Literacy Rate - the percentage of the population 10 years old and over, who can read, write and understand simple messages in any language or dialect.

Trafficking in Persons - a form of modern-day slavery wherein traffickers often prey on individuals who are poor, frequently unemployed or underemployed, predominantly women and children who are often lured with false promises of good jobs and better lives, but then forced to work under brutal and inhuman conditions and are exploited for sexual purposes.

Total Fertility Rate - the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given time period.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Under- Five Mortality Rate - the probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as the number of deaths below age five per 1,000 live births during a given period.

Underemployment Rate - percentage of the total number of underemployed persons to the total number of employed persons.

Unemployment Rate - percentage of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Violence Against Women - an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.

Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC) - are women in need of specific attention to the prevention or eradication of their exploitations in any form such as, but not limited to, prostitution and illegal recruitment, as well as the promotion of skills for employment and self-actualization.

LIST OF PHILIPPINE LAWS IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S WELFARE AND RIGHTS

- RA 6655** An Act Establishing and Providing for a Free
dated 4/26/88 Public Secondary Education and For Other
Purposes
- RA 6657** An Act Instituting a Comprehensive Agrarian
dated 6/10/88 Reform Program to Promote Social Justice and
Industrialization, Providing The Mechanism for Its
Implementation and for Other Purposes
- RA 6725** An Act Strengthening The Prohibition on
dated 4/27/89 Discrimination Against Women with Respect To
Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending
for the Purpose Article One Hundred Thirty-Five
of the Labor Code, As Amended.
- RA 6728** An Act Providing the Government Assistance to
dated 6/10/89 Students and Teachers in Private Education and
Appropriating Funds Therefor
- RA 6809** An Act Lowering the Age of Majority From Twenty
dated 12/31/89 One to Eighteen Years, Amending for the
Purpose EO No. 209, and for Other Purposes
- RA 6938** An Act to Ordain a Cooperative Code of the
dated 3/10/90 Philippines.
- RA 6949** An Act to Declare March Eight of Every Year as a
dated 4/10/90 Working Special Holiday to Be Known as National
Women's Day
- RA 6955** An Act to Declare Unlawful The Practice of
dated 6/13/90 Matching for Marriage to Foreign Nationals On a
Mail-Order Basis and For Other Similar Practices,
Including the Advertisement, Publication, Printing
or Distribution of Brochures, Fliers and other
Propaganda Materials in Furtherance Thereof and
Providing Penalty Therefor

LIST OF PHILIPPINE LAWS IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S WELFARE AND RIGHTS

- RA 6972** An Act Establishing a Day Care Center in Every
dated 11/23/90 Barangay Instituting Therein A total Development
and Protection of Children Program Appropriating
Funds Therefor, and For Other Purposes
- RA 7192** An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as
dated 12/11/91 Full and Equal Partners of Men In Development
And National Building and for Other Purposes
- RA 7305** The Magna Carta of Public Health Workers
dated 3/26/92
- RA 7309** An Act Creating a Board of Claims Under the
dated 3/30/92 Department of Justice For Victims Of Unjust
Imprisonment or Detention and Victims of Violent
Crimes and for Other Purposes
- RA 7322** An Act Increasing Maternity Benefits in Favor of
dated 3/30/92 Women Workers in the Private Sector, Amending
For The Purpose Section 14-A of Republic Act
No. 1161, As Amended And For Other Purposes
- RA 7394** The Consumer Act of the Philippines
dated 4/13/92
- RA 7432** An Act To Maximize The Contribution of Senior
dated 4/23/92 Citizens To Nation Building, Grant Benefits And
Special Privileges And For Other Purposes
- RA 7600** An Act Requiring All Government And Private
dated 6/17/92 Health Institutions With Obstetrical Services to
Adopt Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Practices
and for Other Purposes
- RA 7610** An Act Providing for Stronger Deterrence And
dated 6/17/92 Special Protection Against Child Abuse,
Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing
Penalties For Its Violation, And For Other
Purposes

**LIST OF PHILIPPINE LAWS IN SUPPORT
OF WOMEN'S WELFARE AND RIGHTS**

- RA 7655** An Act Increasing the Minimum Wage of
dated 8/19/93 Househelpers Amending for the Purpose Article
143 of Presidential Decree No. 142, Amended
- RA 7658** An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children
dated 11/9/93 Below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private
Undertakings, Amending for its Purpose Section
12, Article VIII of RA 7610
- RA 7659** An Act to Impose the Death Penalty on Certain
dated 12/13/93 Heinous Crimes, Amending for the Purpose the
Revised Penal Code, As Amended, Other Special
Penal Laws, and for Other Purposes
- RA 7688** An Act giving representation to women in Social
dated 3/03/94 Security Commission Amending for the Purpose
Section 3(A) of Republic Act No. 1161, as
Amended
- RA 7877** An Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in
dated 2/08/95 the Employment, Education Training
Environment, and for Other Purposes
- RA 7822** An Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging
dated 2/20/95 in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and
For other purposes
- RA 7941** An Act Providing for the Election of Party-List
dated 3/03/95 Representatives Through the Party-List System,
And Appropriating Funds Therefor
- RA 8042** An Act to Institute The Policies of Overseas
dated 2/20/95 Employment and Establish a Higher Standard
Protection and Promotion of the Welfare of
Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas
Filipinos in Distress, and for other Purposes.

**LIST OF PHILIPPINE LAWS IN SUPPORT
OF WOMEN'S WELFARE AND RIGHTS**

- RA 8171** An Act Providing for the Repatriation of Filipino
dated 10/23/95 Women who Have Lost Their Philippines
 Citizenship by Marriage to Aliens and of Natural
 Born Filipinos
- RA 8187** An Act Granting Paternity Leave of Seven (7)
dated 6/11/96 Days With Full Pay to All Married Male Employees
 in the Private and Public Sectors for the First Four
 (4) Deliveries of the Legitimate Spouse With
 Whom He is Cohabiting and for other Purposes
- RA 8353** An Act Expanding the Definition of the Crime of
dated 9/30/97 Rape, Reclassifying The same as a Crime
 Against Persons, Amending for the Purpose Act
 No. 3815, As Amended, Otherwise Known As the
 Revised Penal Code, and for other Purposes
- RA 8369** An Act Establishing Family Courts, Granting
dated 10/28/97 Them Exclusive Original Jurisdiction Over Child
 And Family Cases, Amending BP No. 192, As
 Amended, Otherwise Known as the Judiciary
 Reorganization Act of 1980. Appropriating Funds
 Therefore and for Other Purposes
- RA 8505** An Act Providing Assistance and Protection for
dated 2/13/98 Rape Victims, Establishing for the Purpose a
 Rape Crisis Center in Every Province and City,
 Authorizing the Appropriation of Funds Therefor,
 and for Other Purposes
- RA 8972** An Act Providing for Benefits and Privileges to
dated 11/07/00 Solo Parents and Their Children, Appropriating
 Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes
- RA 9208** An Act to Institute Policies to Eliminate Trafficking
dated 6/19/03 in Persons Especially Women and Children,
 Establishing the Necessary Institutional

**LIST OF PHILIPPINE LAWS IN SUPPORT
OF WOMEN'S WELFARE AND RIGHTS**

Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violations, and for Other Purposes.

RA 9257
dated 7/28/03

An Act Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Senior Citizens Amending for the Purpose RA 7432, Otherwise Known as "An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes

RA 9262
dated 3/08/04

An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children, Providing for the Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Therefor, and for Other Purposes

RA 9344
dated 5/19/06

An Act Establishing a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Welfare System, Creating the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council Under the Department of Justice, Appropriating Funds Therefor And For Other Purposes

RA 9710
dated 8/14/09

An Act Providing for The Magna Carta of Women

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

Bureau of Fire Protection
Bureau of Jail and Penology
Civil Service Commission
Commission on Elections
Commission on Higher Education
Commission on Human Rights
Department of Agrarian Reform
Department of Agriculture
Department of Education
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Department of Health
Department of Interior and Local Government
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Environmental Management Bureau
National Nutrition Council
Philippine National Police
Philippine Statistics Authority
Prosecutor's Office
Public Attorney's Office
Supreme Court
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY (PSA)

CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph. D.

Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

**REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE XIII
(RSSO XIII)**

ROSALINDA C. APURA, DM

Regional Director

**STATISTICAL OPERATION AND COORDINATION DIVISION
(SOCD)**

MELCHOR B. BAUTISTA

Chief Statistical Specialist

PRESA P. VILLARINA

Supervising Statistical Specialist

JERILYN B. MATUTOD

Senior Statistical Specialist

LOVERVELLE C. OLACO

Senior Statistical Specialist

ODELIA A. ACERO

Statistical Specialist II

CALE P. PINEDA

Statistical Specialist II

ELSA D. RANESES

Statistical Specialist II

SARACELYN S. SEGALES

Statistical Specialist II

KENNETH D. DALUBATAN

Statistical Analyst

EDWINA V. RUDELA

Statistical Analyst

BENEDICT M. RANESES

Assistant Statistician

ALLAN G. CASTAÑOS

Assistant Statistician

TOM STALLONE P. FORTUN

Information Systems Analyst I

RHEA MAE P. ABUZO

Information Officer I

PLEASE DIRECT ALL INQUIRIES TO:

Philippine Statistics Authority

Regional Statistical Services Office XIII

Freeman Building, J.C. Aquino Avenue,
Butuan City

Tel. Nos. (085) 225-5219 (Telefax) and

E-mail: psacaraga_rssso13@yahoo.com.ph

URL: www.psa.gov.ph



